WEATHER FORECAST

Victoria and Vicinity—Generally fair and warm, turning cooler with showers on Monday.

Lower Mainland—Generally fair and warm, turning cooler with showers on Monday.

The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858)

No. 231—SIXTIETH YEAR

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1918

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HEAVY LOSSES FORCE ENEMY TO CHANGE PLANS

MONT ST. QUENTIN DARINGLY TAKEN BY AUSTRALIANS

Position Dominating Peronne Falls to Men of Commonwealth in Brilliant Dash—Other Strong Positions Are Captured by Same Troops and by English on Left.

PRISONER TOLL MUCH INCREASED

Canadians Continue Success at Northern End—French and Americans Make Progress on Southern Lines — Enemy Retreating Fast From Lys Salient.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In the capture of Mont St. Quentin, north of Peronne and Feuillaucourt, more than 1,500 prisoners were taken by the British, according to Field Marshal Haig's report tonight. The British losses were small. The text follows:

"By a daring and brilliantly executed night operation, carried out with great dash and enterprise, the Australians seized the hill and village of Mont St. Quentin, north of Peronne, thereby gaining possession of an important tactical feature commanding Peronne and the angle of the Somme river.

"The same operation captured the village of Feuillaucourt. Over 1,500 prisoners were taken. Our casualties were exceptionally light.

"This morning English troops attacked on the left of the Australians with complete success and captured Marrieres wood and the high ground east and north of this, with a considerable number of prisoners.

Counter-Attacks Repulsed

"During the day hostile counter-attacks launched against the Australians and English were successfully repulsed.

"Attacks this morning by strong hostile forces astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road were driven off with heavy losses. In this neighborhood the English completed the capture of Riencourt-les-Bapaume, taking a number of prisoners and a few guns. At certain points between Vaulx-Vraucourt and Bullecourt, prisoners were taken and our positions improved slightly. Strong counter-attacks in this sector again led to hard fighting. The situation has not changed materially.

"Further north, Canadian troops carried out successfully a local operation immediately across and south of the Arras-Cambrai road, inflicting many casualties and capturing machine guns.

"Between the Sensee and Scarpe rivers the English troops pushed their line forward 1,500 yards towards the Trinquise river.

"The increasing demand upon the eenmy reserves, due firstly to the enormous casualties in his massed attacks in the first part of the year, and secondly, to heavy casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners by a series of successful attacks by the Allies since July 18, has compelled the enemy to withdraw from the Lys salient and yield without a blow positions of high tactical importance won at great cost.

"Our troops have regained possession of Kemmel Hill. We have reached the general line of Voormezeele and Lindenbek, La Creche and Doulieu, and are approaching Estaires."

Friday's Gains

The text of the day statement reads:

"During the night Australian troops drove the enemy from positions east of Clery-sur-Somme, capturing many prisoners and a number of machine guns. The advance in this locality is continuing.

"Yesterday afternoon English troops carried out a successful operation north of the Arras-Cambrai road, capturing a strong position known as the St. Severins farm, and the village of Eterpigny, on the east bank of the Sensee river.

"On the Lys front our troops hold Lacouture and the line of the Lawe river from Vieille Chapelle to Lestrem, both of which villages are in our hands.

"We are approaching Doulieu, and have gained Bailleul station and the hill to the east of it known as Lille mountain.

"Our troops have entered Rranoutre and have gained ground north of Mount Kemmel."

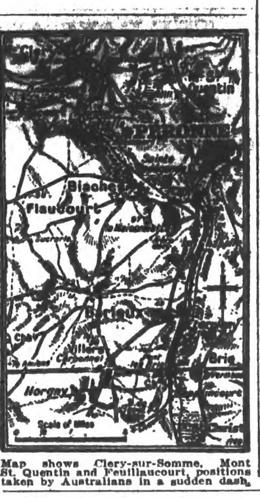
French Have Hard Fighting

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Heavy fighting north of Soissons and along the Canal du Nord is reported by the War Office tonight. The French have succeeded in overcoming powerful resistance at various points and have taken Campagne, on the east bank of the canal, now hold the village of Chevilly, and have advanced their line as far as Leury, north of Soissons. The statement reads:

"In the course of the day the battle continued with extreme violence in the region of the Canal du Nord and north of Soissons. Our troops advanced foot by foot, occupying successively centres of resistance which the enemy defended with stubbornness.

"We occupied Campagne, on the east bank of the canal. The enemy effort was particularly violent against the village of Chevilly, which remained finally in our hands after having been retaken twice by the Germans. We

(Continued on Page 2)



Map shows Clery-sur-Somme, Mont St. Quentin and Feuillaucourt, positions taken by Australians in a sudden dash.

WILL NOT ISSUE ON TUESDAY MORNING

The regular Tuesday morning issue of The Colonist will be missing this week owing to Monday—Labor Day—being observed as a holiday by the staff.

LENINE IS WOUNDED TWICE BY ASSAILANT

LONDON, Aug. 31.—An official Russian Government wireless dispatch says Lenine was wounded twice.

One bullet penetrated above the shoulder blade, touching the upper part of the lung.

Another bullet penetrated the left shoulder blade and split the bone. It stopped in the cuticle under the skin. The dispatch says the patient is conscious.

POLICE COMMAND IS NOW CHANGED

Sir Richard Henry Is Removed From Headship of Metropolitan Force and Sir Nevil Macready Succeeds Him.

LONDON, August 31.—Sir Edward Richard Henry, Metropolitan police commissioner since 1903, resigned today. According to reports of the strikers, Premier Lloyd George in his conference with them made certain reflections on Sir Edward's management.

The financial centre was without police protection today, except for private constables.

Traffic around the Bank of England, Ludgate Circus and other busy corners, one of the problems with which the police ordinarily deal, was light, and the crowds, including striking policemen, who stood on the sidewalk waiting for untoward incidents to happen, found little to amuse them.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Nevil Macready has been appointed to succeed Sir Edward Richard Henry. Sir Edward has been awarded a baronetcy in recognition of his distinguished services during his 15 years' tenure of office.

Martial Law at Berlin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—According to an official dispatch from Switzerland today an order has been issued by Gen. von Linsingen, commander of the district, which includes Berlin, which in effect places it under martial law.

Airmen of Entente Holding Supremacy

Inflict Much Greater Losses on Enemy Than They Sustain Themselves — British, French and American Fliers Account for Many Machines—Work of Bombers.

LONDON, Aug. 31. — The official statement on aerial operations issued tonight says:

"The weather was cloudy on Aug. 30, but the various activities of our air service were fully maintained all along the front.

"There was much useful observation by airplanes and balloons. Twelve enemy machines were destroyed during the day and five driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing.

"The Bruges docks and Zeebrugge mole were heavily bombed.

The official statement on raiding and bombing operations issued by the Air Ministry tonight follows:

"On the night of August 30-31, our squadrons made an attack on the hostile airdrome at Boulaye. Some bombs were dropped also on other airdromes. Very good results were obtained and fire started at the Boulaye airdrome. Ten tons of bombs were dropped. One of our machines is missing."

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The activity of the naval aerial organizations was very intense during the month of July, according to a statement given out here today. Captive baloons remained in action a total of 5,540 hours, dirigibles, 1,311 hours and airplanes and hydro-airplanes, 7,432 hours. The aerial maritime patrols covered 485,226 miles. Enemy submarines were attacked 14 times, and numerous groups of mines were discovered.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—British air supremacy on the Western Front during the past month, when 321 German machines were destroyed or driven down out of control, and only 116 British fliers reported missing, was emphasized here today in a statement by the British bureau of information. Two features of the recent fighting, it was pointed out, were "the consistent and remarkably high number of enemy machines destroyed week by week and the singularly spasmodic and nervous way Germany seeks to counteract the three-fold aerial offensive against her."

The "bags" by the British on the Western front alone for the week ending August 27 were 70 enemy machines destroyed and 11 driven down to earth, as compared with 26 British machines reported missing during the same period—a ratio of more than two to one.

Successful results by the British airmen were reported also on the Italian, Balkan, and Palestine fronts, where 18 enemy machines were smashed during the week ending August 27, and only 12 British aviators were reported missing on all of the European Mediterranean battlefields in the month in question. The British, it was stated, accounted for approximately 120 enemy aircraft, against a net loss of 23 of their own machines.

British airmen during the week referred to made 36 raids into Germany, in addition to innumerable bombing incursions on vital enemy positions behind the German lines and intense local engagements.

RUSSIANS NEED AID OF ALLIES

Nicholas Tschaikovsky, President of Government of Northern Region, Explains Situation of Country.

ENTENTE SHOULD FORM SCREEN OF TROOPS

Moderate People of Russia, With Some Aid From Outside, Can Overcome Bolsheviki and Fight Off Germans.

ARCHANGEL, Thursday, Aug. 29.—(By the Associated Press)—More Entente Allied troops are needed to aid in forming a screen behind which a new Russia may be formed to join Russia's Allies in the war on Germany, Nicholas Vasilovitch Tschaikovsky, president of the new "Sovereign Goverament of the Northern region of Russia," told the Associated Press today.

It was the first interview accorded by the president to a representative of the foreign press, and Tschaikovsky frankly discussed the position, history and aims of the new government.

"We want to secure the Eastern front against Germany," M. Tschaikovsky said. "We thought the only way to do so, in addition to the agitation of our own people, would be to have a firm military basis and screen to work behind and to protect us from immediate attacks by the Germans and the Bolsheviki.

"We understand perfectly well that under the circumstances and demoralization it would be impossible to restore our own army in a short space of time without having the nucleus of a disciplined force upon which we could rely in case of necessity.

More Aid Needed

"Therefore, we required a screen in the shape of at least some Allied forces. We have some, but we need to move quickly, and therefore we certainly need immediately a number of Allied troops."

M. Tschaikovsky explained that the government does not rely exclusively on the troops of the Allies. "We have our own forces," he said.

"In the short space of a few days, with the aid of the Allies, we recruited in Archangel alone over 1,000 men. What we want is Allied assistance, and with that we are confident of success. We naturally expect American aid. We need soldiers, food and agricultural machinery from Americans, and if the Japanese finally decide to come East they are welcome, too.

He explained that the government plans to extend its authority and its troops' progress by joining all the elements opposing Germany.

"We decided to begin the government in the north because we felt the Allies could best help us there.

Includes All Groups

"As at present formed, our government includes the provinces of Archangel, Murman, Vologda, Vyatka and the northern part of Novgorod. Perhaps Yaroslav and Kostroma will join us," M. Tschaikovsky continued.

"The idea was born at Moscow. We include all groups except the extreme left and the monarchists. Siberia has a similar government and soon our groups will form regional governments in Central, Eastern and Southern Russia. We are ready to join in some sort of federation and then call a constituent assembly.

"All the members of our government were members of the former constituent assembly elected by the people. We call ourselves a sovereign instead of a provisional government, because we believe in the need of firm authority. We have no personal ambitions."

M. Tschaikovsky said he felt the Russian people were capable of a republican form of government despite the general illiteracy, and cited the success of the village governments.

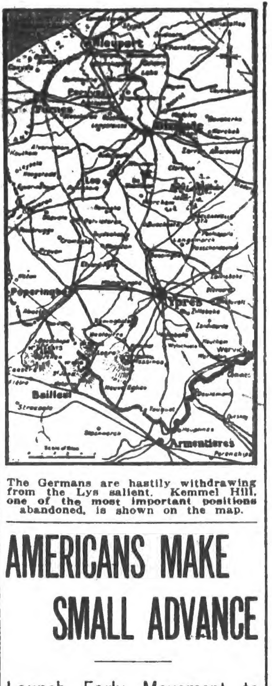
Under Persecution

"The leaders of our group, including myself, were in constant danger of arrest and had many narrow escapes before the Allies came to our aid," he said.

"I cut short my usually long beard and remained in hiding. We raised about 600 soldiers, with officers, and struck on the night of August 1. The Allies came the next day."

M. Tschaikovsky was born in Vyatka province in 1850. His father was a land owner and he is a distant relative of the composer of the same name. As a student in Petrograd, he engaged in revolutionary propaganda. He fled to America, where he lived from 1875 to 1879, and then returned to England, where he was a refugee for 18 years. He returned to Russia in 1907 and was arrested. He was tried with Catherine Breshkovskaya, "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution" and was acquitted. She was convicted.

M. Tschaikovsky later visited America on a lecture tour. Since he has been in Russia he has been directing co-operative societies, which he believes will prove the real basis of a new commercial Russia.



The Germans are hastily withdrawing from the Lys salient. Kemmel Hill, one of the most important positions abandoned, is shown on the map.

AMERICANS MAKE SMALL ADVANCE

Launch Early Movement to Straighten Their Line on Vesle Front—Enemy Treated to Heavy Dose of Gas.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 31—(By the A. P.)—The Americans made a slight advance in their line-straightening process east of Bazoches early today, the Germans not learning of the manoeuvre until it was nearly completed.

The enemy started a barrage, and with machine guns endeavored to drive out the Americans, who dug in before daylight and held a position north of the Vesle along the railroad. Later the Germans turned their artillery on the Americans, but did not use their infantry at this place.

The Americans early Saturday gave the Germans in Fismette and its vicinity the heaviest dose of gas sent over since the Americans and Germans took foothold along the Vesle. The Americans used mustard gas, and observers after daylight reported that Germans individually and in small groups were leaving the lowlands where the gas fumes clung.

The Germans answered wtih mustard gas, firing about a thousand shells before settling down to the usual artillery firing. There was no infantry action.

Try to Murder British General

LONDON, Aug. 31.—An attempt upon the life of a British general has been made at Murmansk, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen, in a Moscow telegram.

MEN FROM SOUTH SURPRISE GERMANS

Capture Mont St. Quentin Before Enemy Has Time to Think—Successes Are Won on Other Parts of Scarpe-Peronne Line — Incessant Fighting Has Been Reported.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—With Mont St. Quentin in British possession, the Germans at Peronne are in a precarious position. Peronne must be evacuated or the enemy may lose many more men.

Starting from east of Clery this morning, the Australians fought forward despite heavy machine gun fire and swarmed into Feuillaucourt, capturing 200 prisoners. Another body of Australians, unaided by artillery, attacked Mont St. Quentin. The Germans had no idea that the Australians would dare attempt such a feat. By 8 o'clock the Australians had fought their way to the top, and soon after that signalled its capture.

Mont. St. Quentin was alive with Germans, who came from everywhere crying "Kamerad." Those who did not were driven from their retreats or killed. Hundreds of prisoners were captured.

While the hill was being mopped up British guns cut loose and began sending a torrent of steel back of Mont St. Quentin as a reminder to the Germans that they had better start moving quickly. The Australians must have worked with great swiftness to make so much progress in so short a time.

At various points between Kemmel and Bethune the Germans have been retiring, and the British have gained back a very considerable amount of ground.

Counter-Attacks Broken

Several counter-attacks delivered during the day east of Bapaume astride the road to Cambrai literally withered away before the fire of the British machine guns. The road to Cambrai and the ground on either side for some distance was dotted with the bodies of Germans who attempts to drive them from the positions they had captured. dashed against the British in useless

About the same time the Germans were being beaten here, the Canadians launched a fresh attack just south of the Arras-Cambrai road and drove into the enemy lines for some distance. Heavy fighting is reported to be still in progress between the Arras-Cambrai and the Bapaume-Cambrai roads.

Give No Rest

British troops have come close up to the Drocourt-Queant line, and are holding on while the boche is trying to dislodge them. Counter-attacks have been launched here and the battle has been raging constantly. Neither side gives the other a chance to get the slightest rest. The instant German counter-attacks are beaten off, the British re-attack and gain a little ground. If the British fall back slightly before powerful boche strokes, as soon as they have quieted down a little the British attack again and hurl the Germans out, not only gaining ground, but improving their positions.

The Germans have fought well in this locality, but have gained nothing and have suffered enormous casualties.

It is noted that in the fighting here the enemy seems to have abandoned the rifle and is doing nearly all his fighting with light and heavy machine guns.

Further advances have been made during the day along the Bapaume-Peronne road. Longatte and Ecoust, from which the British retired yesterday, were retaken, and the number of prisoners increased.

Bullecourt is being mopped up. South of Bapaume the British have captured Riencourt-les-Bapaume.

ARMIES OF ALLIES DRIVE BOLSHEVIKI BACK IN SIBERIA

Repulse Sharp Attacks by Enemy and Assume Offensive, Advancing Rapidly Along Ussuri River—Arrival of Japanese Forces Brings Radical Improvement.

TROOPS OF GENERAL SEMENOFF CAPTURE POSITION ON RAILWAY

TOKIO, AUG. 31.—(Reuter's)—An official statement issued by the War Office today says:

"At dawn on August 24 the Allied armies assumed the offensive, and after a contest routed the enemy, whom they pursued, reaching the Kraefsk district in the afternoon. The enemy having destroyed the bridge over the Uyeraya river, we halted on the left bank. Preparations for further pursuit are going on.

"During the engagement, some of our infantry, with one battalion of sappers, succeeded in reaching the enemy's rear and destroyed the railway. They captured two armored cars.

"The headquarters staff of the Fuji detachment arrived at Manchuli on August 21, and the main detachment arrived August 24.

"General Semenoff is occupying siding No. 84, about 35 miles west of Manchuli."

Drive Enemy Far Back

VLADIVOSTOK, Monday, Aug. 26.—Entente Allied forces and Czecho-Slovak troops have attacked the Bolsheviki Red Guard on the Ussuri River front and have driven the enemy back for a distance of 15 miles. Prisoners were taken and booty was captured by the Allied forces.

Thirty-eight wounded French and Czecho-Slovak soldiers arrived here from the Ussuri fighting zone. The men were transported by the American Army Medical Corps.

Some Sharp Fighting

TOKIO, Aug. 25.—Entente Allied forces in the Ussuri front in Siberia took the offensive against the Bolsheviki Red Guards at dawn August 24 and drove the enemy to the north, according to an Allied official statement issued today by the Japanese War Office. The Allies, following up their advantage, pushed forward to the high ground north of Shimakofka and launched another attack against the enemy position. The text of the statement reads:

"On August 22 the enemy still remained on our front. His presence was observed in the afternoon. Otherwise there was no change. The enemy's strength was about 8,000 infantry. The field guns observed numbered 14, and he also had some other heavy guns.

"On August 23 our right wing, now guarded by the Japanese, was twice attacked by the enemy, numbering one thousand, with field guns and machine guns. The enemy was completely repulsed.

"In the evening the left wing also was attacked by two thousand enemy infantry with six machine guns. The Czecho-Slovaks stubbornly resisted, but were obliged to retreat. The 12th infantry division arriving there covered the retreat of the Czecho-Slovaks and repulsed the enemy.

"The 12th division, gradually concentrating in the direction of Sulyagina, assumed the offensive at dawn on August 24. After severe fighting, the enemy was driven to the northward. We then advanced to the bluff north of Shimakofka and are now attacking.

"Our booty includes one field piece three machine guns, and two armed locomotives. The casualties on both sides are unknown."

Semenoff's Success

PEKING, Thursday, Aug. 29.—General Semenoff, the anti-Bolsheviki leader yesterday captured Borzia station. The Bolsheviki forces are retreating along the Onon River, burning villages and destroying bridges.

Disarmament of Volunteers

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 28.—(Reuter's)—The disarmament of the volunteer corps, composed mainly of former officers, has aroused much dissatisfaction among the upper classes. A strong protest from a committee of the professional unions was handed to the consular officials today, while another committee was busy organizing a general strike of all trading concerns.

A strenuous agitation is going on for the restoration of the arms to the volunteers. On the other hand, their disarming has increased the popularity of the Allies among the masses, who apparently are assuming that the Allies intend to do all the fighting without Russian aid.

GERMANS GROW EAGER FOR PEACE

Those Met Along Dutch Border Show Indifference as to Result of War—Soldiers Refuse Duty.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.—The Germans have been seized with a sort of peace mania, according to frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf. The events in France have made such a profound impression that the Germans one meets along the frontier are indifferent to the prospect of the defeat of the Central Empires, and only wish to get peace as quickly as possible.

The correspondent says two German regiments in Russia refused to go to the Western front, and that 130 of the soldiers were shot, and 700 of the bodyguards at Munich refused to go forward, barricading themselves in their barracks until they were compelled to surrender.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A new explanation from the German newspapers of what is happening in France and Flanders came today in an official dispatch from Switzerland. It says the German press now asserts that Germany has never known how to organize her system of espionage and that it is to the mistakes made by her secret service that she owes her unpleasant experiences on the Western front.

EXTENSION OF DRAFT CHEERS U.S. ARMY

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 31.—(By the A. P.)—The enactment of the new American man-power measure brought expressions of satisfaction from the American army.

The high command is interested in the morale the measure will have upon the enemy. His man-power is now concededly at its weakest, and his replacement sources limited. Military authorities count upon a reaction in the morale in Germany as a strong factor in the Winter situation.

It may be said from the commander-in-chief to the rank and file every one is encouraged by the act.

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GERMANS CLING TO KEY POSITION

Fierce Battle Is Fought for Control of High Ground Between Aisne and Ailette Rivers—Elite Armies.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—While the centre of the 80-mile battle line was relatively quiet, enemy resistance increased yesterday on both wings. He was unable, however, to arrest the progress of the Allies. At the northern end General Horne and General Byng gained important ground for future operations by taking Bullecourt, the most solid position in that sector. Last night's British official statement admitted that the British troops had been forced to fall back to the western outskirts of Bullecourt.

General Mangin attacked the southern end of the line. The region in which he is fighting forms an elbow where the line running from Dunkirk to Noyon meets a line running at right angles across France to Nancy. This "hinge" position is exceptionally strong, since it is based north of Soissons on a high plateau overlooking the valley of the Aisne to the south, and the Ailette to the north. There are wooded ranges of hills in this St. Gobain country which dominate Laon, and a serious defeat here would oblige the enemy to make a precipitate retreat and force him to abandon not only the line of the Vesle, but the three lines formed by the Aisne, the Chemin des Dames and the Ailette.

General Ludendorff, in consequence, has thrown in the best divisions he can muster. These are Alpine regiments, Prussian guards and picked Bavarian and Saxon units.

General Mangin has in his command some of the finest American divisions, together with elite French and colonial troops. The fighting during the last 48 hours has equalled in ferocity anything as yet seen during the war.

Nevertheless, the enemy had to give way, and the Franco-American forces have won half the plateau between Soissons and Coucy-le-Chateau. The Soissons-Coucy and the Soissons-Anizy-le-Chateau roads are threatened, and the Germans are faced by the danger of the French getting behind the Chemin des Dames, in their rear.

Conservative military opinion here views the situation with great satisfaction. It is felt the Germans delayed their retirement too long, and that they are fighting so hard and sacrificing men to gain time because the Hindenburg Line is not ready.

In any case, that famous position is not believed to be such a solid rampart as it was when first made a year ago, when the works were new and well kept up, and were garrisoned with troops of unimpaired morale. They are now a formidable obstacle, but everything depends on the condition they are in and also the state of the troops which will fall back into them.

Desperate Resistance

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 31.—(Reuter's)—Between the Ailette and the Aisne and far to the southeastward along the line of the Vesle the battlefield is one vast panorama of fire. Here at the moment the Germans are offering the most desperate resistance, since the issue in this sector has a graver strategic bearing than anywhere else along the whole front.

With General Mangin's men already across the Ailette on each side of the village of Champs, the enemy's hold on Coucy-le-Chateau is threatened. Coucy-le-Chateau is highly important to the Germans as a distributing centre for troops falling back from Noyon and those fighting stoutly on the left bank of the Ailette.

From the crest of the plateau north of Soissons shells can be seen bursting against the German lines.

American troops in the centre are still fighting to clear the difficult entanglement of ravines before them. There has been no close fighting in these valleys as yet.

Tacoma Papers Raise Prices

TACOMA, Aug. 31.—All the Tacoma newspapers today announced an increase in price due to the rising cost of publication. The Morning Ledger and Evening News Tribune increased from 2c to 3c per copy. The Tacoma Times from 1c to 2c. The Sunday Ledger will be 7c after September 8.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—There were 542 in today's list, 136 were western men or officers, 29 of whom were killed in action, six died of wounds, two died, two missing, 55 wounded, nine gassed, one suffering from burns, and two ill. Included are the following:

Infantry

(Died of Wounds)

Pte. H. A. Maxey, Victoria.

(Missing)

Pte. S. Smith, Vancouver.

(Wounded)

Cpl. R. E. Weston, Golden, B.C.; Lieut. R. A. Cluff, Stratford, Ont.; Lieut. C. H. Wickerson, London, Ont.; Lieut. H. G. Rogers, Needmore, Alta.; Captain J. H. Richardson, Montreal; Lieut. N. Thompson, England; Pte. N. Darcy, Enderby, B.C.; Pte. R. Blair, Vancouver; Acting Sergt. F. Gibbard, Mission City, B.C.; Pte. C. Fleury, Fraser Mills, B.C.; Lance-Cpl. A. Scribbans, Victoria; Pte. S. Peterson, Altavista, B.C.; Pte. E. J. N. Wilkinson, Vancouver; Pte. A. T. Pithie, Vancouver; Sergt. F. Bullock, Vancouver.

(Gassed)

Lieut. J. E. Christie, Truro, N.S.; Lieut. A. L. Ogden, Toronto; Pte. B. Rock, Vancouver.

(Dangerously Ill)

Pte. R. McGuinney, Vancouver; Lieut. P. M. Gelineau, M.C., Alexandria, Ont.

Engineers

(Wounded)

Pte. D. Farlow, Vancouver.

Artillery

(Died of Wounds)

Gunner Joseph Richardson, Vancouver.

(Wounded)

Gunner E. R. Davies, Naramata, B.C.

(Gassed)

Gnr. F. M. Bentley, Vancouver.

Mounted Rifles

(Died of Wounds)

Pte. T. P. Nickelby, Ainsworth, B.C.

Medical Services

(Wounded)

Pte. M. Rose, Vancouver.

Services

(Died)

Hon. Capt. Adjutant Quartermaster A. F. Marshall, England.

Machine Guns

(Wounded)

Pte. F. B. Howell, New Westminster; Captain B. M. Clerk, M.C., Toronto.

CASES OF I.W.W. MEN WILL BE APPEALED

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—William D. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., and 94 of his associates, sentenced yesterday to prison terms ranging from 10 days to twenty years and to pay fines aggregating $2,735,000 for conspiracy in interfering with the Government's conduct of the war, will appeal their cases. George F. Vanderveer, chief counsel for the defendants, was busy today preparing to take the cases to the higher courts.

The I. W. W., it is said, has collected a defence fund with the idea of ultimately taking the cases to the United States Supreme Court.

William D. Haywood, in a cell at the county jail today, said he intended to write his autobiography in the near future. He has had several offers from publishers, and he has decided to accept them. He admitted he had little hope of gaining his freedom either by appeal to the higher courts or by pardon.

"If this were a war verdict there might be some hope, but I do not look on this as a war verdict," said Haywood. "I fear we have not much to hope for even when the war is over. I figure that if we all were guilty of conspiracy we should have received the same sentence. I cannot understand why some were given major terms and some short terms."

OBJECTORS TO SERVE TERMS IN PRISON

NIAGARA CAMP, Ont., Aug. 31.—Two conscientious objectors were condemned in camp this morning, one to 42 days' detention, and the other to 10 years in Kingston penitentiary. They were George Wellington Crawford, Toronto, and Paul Joseph Forst. The latter, an Austrian, is a naturalized British subject. Both refused to put on the uniform.

Crawford got off with 42 days' detention because of his physical condition, he being in category "E." He already had served his 42 days, and was at once set at liberty.

Forst has been sentenced by a general court-martial to penal servitude for life, but as in the cases of 12 others who are now doing time in the penitentiary his sentence was commuted to ten years.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DECREASE THIS YEAR

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—A decrease of $6,083,507 in customs collections for the first five months of the current fiscal year is shown in the statement of customs receipts for the Dominion for the month of August.

For the April-August period collections totalled $69,936,377, as compared with $76,019,885 for the same period in 1917. The decrease is due to decreased imports.

A satisfactory feature of the general receipts situation is that the new war taxes are yielding an amount in excess of the decrease in customs revenue.

Gold Find at Terrace

PRINCE RUPERT, Aug. 31.—There is excitement near Terrace, on the G.T.P., over a reported discovery of gold by T. Oleson, who has been quartz mining in the Kitsumkalum Valley for years. Oleson, after striking a ledge in a tunnel, took out five thousand dollars in gold in a week's work, according to reliable men who saw the strike.

Cardinal Farley Improves

MARMARONECK, N.Y., Aug. 31.—The condition of Cardinal John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, who has been critically ill with pneumonia, has improved so steadily in the last few days that his secretary, Monsignor Carroll, said tonight the patient was now apparently out of danger, unless he suffered a relapse.

EXPECT CLEARING OF LYS SALIENT

Military Observers at Washington Regard it as Next Ground for Attack in Marshal Foch's Plans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Elimination of the Lys salient, the only German wedge in the Allied line which might offer a favorable starting point if the enemy should attempt to regain the initiative on the west front by a major counter-attack, will be the next phase of General Foch's strategy, in the opinion of military observers here. That active steps already are under way to accomplish this was indicated today in dispatches telling of the capture of Mount Kemmel, on the extreme northern wing, and of La Couture on the south.

Continued stiffening of the German resistance on the Somme and Picardy front is foreseen by many army officers, who do not expect the Allied command to throw away the lives of men in attacks there which do not promise great results.

An advance on the Lys salient, which has been comparatively quiet for some days, might roll up the left flank of the Hindenburg line from Ypres and insure the Allies against any counter-flanking operations.

Capture of Chavigny and Cuffies by Franco-American forces is considered highly important because of the situation of these places on what might be termed the "knife-edge" of the ridge which further north becomes the Chemin des Dames. Being now astride the high ground, the Allies are in position to strike north along the ridge and in the valley.

A successful move in this direction would necessitate a retirement by the Germans from their Vesle front, definitely removing the continued threat around Rheims. Possession of Chavigny also makes more secure the Soissons junction, which undoubtedly will become at once a French base for future operations in that sector.

MONT ST. QUENTIN DARINGLY TAKEN BY AUSTRALIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

captured 200 prisoners, and have enlarged our gain north of Happlincourt and Morlincourt.

"We have conquered Juvigny and Crouy in a bitter struggle, and reached the western outskirts of Leury.

"Aviation: On August 30, during the day three enemy airplanes were brought down and two captive balloons were set on fire. During the night our airplanes were able to drop 3,150 kilos of projectiles on objectives in the region east of the Conflans station, Chambley and Thiaucourt and factories at Thionville."

Enemy's Statement

BERLIN, August 31.—The official statement today reads:

"Our troops recaptured Hendecourt, which had been temperarily lost. After warding off the enemy, they advanced to the attack themselves and threw him back on both sides of Bullecourt and beyond the western border of the village.

'South of Ecoust-St. Mein, West Prussian regiments in bitter fighting beat back several attacks of the enemy. The intervention on his own initiative, of First Lieut. Mann with companies of infantry regiment number 175 rendered possible the recapture of Ecoust, which had been temporarily lost.

"On both sides of Bapaume, Prussian, Saxon and Bavarian regiments caused the enemy's assault to break down.

"In the afternoon the enemy threw fresh divisions into the battle on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road. The bringing into action of further masses of tanks and infantry was intended to secure a decision. Late in the evening the battle was decided in our favor.

'Dense lines of the enemy storming from the Sensee region beyond Eterpigny and Haucourt and south of the road from Vis-en-Artois to Cherisy broke down under our fire and bitter hand-to-hand fighting ensued. His tanks were shot to pieces. The enemy's infantry suffered extraordinarily heavy losses.

"North of the Somme, British attacks between Morval and Clery were repulsed. Where the enemy reached our lines our counter-attack threw him back to the positions of departure.

Fighting in South

"North of the Oise, the French, with strong forces, attacked the canal section between Libermont and northeast of Noyon. Their attacks for the most part were brought to a standstill on the west bank under our fire. After severe fighting the enemy was again thrown out of Chevilly, on the east bank.

"Attacks carried out several times from Noyon collapsed under our fire and through our counter-thrusts. There have been violent artillery fighting and infantry battles on the Ailette.

"North of Soissons we took the front section around Pasly and along the short line between Juvigny and Bucy-le-Long. In yesterday's attack of the enemy Juvigny remained in his hands.

"In the last two days 52 hostile machines have been brought down."

The official communication issued by General Headquarters this evening says:

"The British have noticed the shortening of the bend in our front in the direction of Hazebrouck between Ypres and La Bassee, and they have followed our reconnoitring detachments, which we had left behind, by way of Kemmel, Bailleul, Neuf Berquin and across the Lawe.

"In the evening, southeast of Arras, British partial attacks failed. Engagements have taken place north of the Somme.

"On both sides of Noyon and between the Oise and Aisne, French attacks developed during the afternoon after the strongest artillery duel."

More Disease in Belgium

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.—The Telegraaf says it learns a new sickness, probably cholera, has broken out in Belgium. Thirty young persons died this week in a village near Diest, 17 miles northeast of Louvain. The Germans are vigorously trying to localize the disease.

"There is a great waste of food by not using all skim and sour milk."—Canada Food Board.

As the Hall Mark Guarantees Sterling Silver So Does This Mark—Guarantee You Have Bought a Suit of Sterling Value

"20th Century" Suits for men and young men embody all that can be desired.

"20th Century" Suits are made in all correct styles; the ridiculous is never shown in a "20th Century."

"20th Century" Suits are bench tailored and just as much care is put in the lowest priced model as the highest; the only difference being quality.

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Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers

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2 GOOD VALUES

In Boys' and Misses' Footwear

Misses'. Box Calf Bluchers, heavy soles and all solid. Sizes 11 to 2. Per pair ..$4.00

Sizes 8 to 10½. Per pair $3.50

Boys' School Boots of heavy chrome leather. Double waterproof soles.

Sizes 1 to 5½. Per pair ..$4.00 Sizes 11 to 13½. Per pair ..$3.50

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THE DAYS ARE SHORTENING

Now is the time to phone your **ELECTRIC** Repair work to us. Phones 120 and 121. Do it today.

Carter Electric Company

615 View Street Phones 120 and 121

ENTENTE CONSULS ARE HELD IN MOSCOW

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Ninety-five Americans, including all consular officers, except Consul-General Poole, all the personnel of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., representatives of the American Bank and a number of private citizens, left Moscow for Petrograd on a special train the evening of August 26. American interests previously had been turned over to the Swedish consulate.

With the Americans were the Italian military mission, a party of 71 persons. This news, transmitted today through the Swedish Government, did not confirm recent reports from German sources, that the last of the Entente representatives had left Moscow, and it is thought here that the British and French consular officers probably still are detained.

In belated dispatches received today from Mr. Pole himself, the last dated August 26, the consul-general reiterated his intention of remaining in Moscow to give moral support to his British and French colleagues, held by the Bolsheviki government.

The Swedish government also vised passports of the Americans and others who had left Moscow or had been advised to leave Russia, and that permission from the Finnish government to pass through Finland would be awaited at Petrograd. This permission already has been authorized.

Alaska Railway Progresses

SEATTLE, Aug. 31.—Despite the labor shortage, which has handicapped the Alaska Engineering Commission in constructing the Government railroad between Resurrection Bay and Cook Inlet, good progress is being made. Seward and Anchorage will be connected by a continuous line of rail by September 15, according to William E. Edes, chairman of the commission, who has returned from a trip of inspection over the Fairbanks, Seward and Anchorage divisions.

Fires Caused by Lightning

PORTLAND, Aug. 31.—Twenty-four new forest fires caused by lightning have been started in the Cascade forest reserve within the past two days, according to reports received at the office of District Forest Supervisor J. A. Steits here. Most of them have been controlled. Two new fires in the Columbia reserve were reported.

HORLICK'S

Malted Milk for Invalids

A nourishing and digestible diet. Contains rich milk and malted grain extract. A powder soluble in water.

Canada Food Board License No. 14-[illegible]

Where Did You Get It, Ma?

Such were the queries at the dinner table last Sunday. The roast we were eating was not as good as usual, and Ma confessed she didn't go to the New England this week—she went elsewhere. Never again, says she; for all round service and quality she knows she cannot beat the

NEW ENGLAND MARKET

PHONE 2368

Prime Ribs Beef	32c	Mutton Chops	35c
Mutton Stew	25c	New Zealand Shoulder Lamb	29c
Choice Corned Beef	25c	New Zealand Loins Lamb	35c
Boneless Stew	28c	Choice Sausages	25c
Beef Pot Roasts	25c	Minced Meat	25c

FISH DEPARTMENT

Cod (Sliced) At	12c	Spring Salmon	23c
Whole Fish	9c	Halibut At	25c

New England Market

Canada Food Board License 9-2958

TWO STORES

1228 Government, Phone [illegible] 1308 [illegible], Phone [illegible]

Victoria City Taxpayers
ATTENTION!

Monday, 16th September, is the last day on which you can save 10 per cent on your arrears of General Taxes by taking advantage of the Victoria City Relief Act.

(1) Upon payment of arrears in full including Local Improvement Taxes with a 50 per cent reduction in interest: or

(2) By taking advantage of the ten-year instalment plan, which gives you ten years in which to pay arrears, with a reduction of 10 per cent on General Taxes and a reducd rate of interest.

Ask the City Treasurer for a statement showing the options available. Select your plan and save your property from Tax Sale.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.
Heisterman, Forman & Co.
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Arthur Coles
Burdick Bros. & Brett

HORVATH'S MEN EASILY DISARMED

Zemstvo Troops Who Joined His Forces at Vladivostok Are Now Expected to Go Over to Semenoff.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 26 (Monday) (Associated Press).—The recent attempt of Lieut.-General Horvath to gain control of the Russian military forces in Siberia was such a complete failure that it is probable the 400 Zemstvo troops which sided with him and subsequently were disarmed, will join the army of General Semenoff, the anti-Bolsheviki leader in Trans-Baikalia, who is co-operating with the Entente Allied forces. The troops offered no resistance to the decision of the Allies that they must lay down their arms.

The disarming of the zemstvo troops was effected by squads of Allied troops who practically besieged the barracks occupied by the revolters. A decision to submit an ultimatum to the revolters was reached by the council commanders. The revolters were given the opportunity of returning to their original command, of joining the forces of General Semenoff on the Manchurian front, or of submitting to disarmament. At five o'clock Sunday evening the Allied patrols appeared in the streets approaching the staff building and adjoining barracks. A curious throng attracted to the scene remained until midnight. Apparently warned that drastic measures might be taken, the revolters closed the doors of their barracks, and for hours refused to treat with the Allied patrols. Eventually, however, they submitted and were disarmed.

An aide to General Horvath today sought to explain away the defection of the troops, and disclaimed any intention on the part of his chief to seize control of the government. The zemstvo, said he, had long chafed because of their inaction and desired to fight the enemy under General Pleshkoff. Therefore, he said, when General Pleshkoff recently arrived, he issued a call for troops to assemble and all came except those of General Tolstoff, who refused to subordinate himself and was dismissed from command.

"The affair is simple," said the aide, "and I can't understand why there is all this excitement about it."

General Horvath recently by a coup d'etat assumed control of all the Russian military forces in the Far East. The move failed almost immediately through the intervention of the Allied representatives at Vladivostok.

GERMAN PAMPHLETS PREACH REVOLUTION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Despite efforts of the civil and military authorities in Germany to suppress revolutionary pamphlets, the circulation of such propaganda is increasing, according to an official dispatch today from France, quoting reports from Switzerland. One of the revolutionary documents says the Emperor must disappear and be replaced by a democracy.

"Thousands and thousands of copies of an anonymous loose sheet are being distributed throughout the empire," says the dispatch, "which contain articles in honor of Prince Lichnowsky and a re-publication of the letter addressed by Dr. Muehlon to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

"Another little pamphlet, also anonymous and distributed in masses by people that the police have not succeeded in catching, deals with the outrages committed in neutral Belgium."

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The sale of newspapers published in Allied countries has been prohibited in Germany for some time past. They are obtainable only by special permits which are issued to privileged persons, such as members of the Reichstag.

AMERICAN BOMBERS ATTACK RAILWAYS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Aug. 31.—(Associated Press) — American bombing machines this morning successfully attacked railway yards and buildings at Conflans. Several direct bursts were observed, and enemy pursuit planes followed the invading Americans back to their lines, but did not attack them.

At noon American airmen dropped bombs on the railway yards at Longuyon, scoring direct hits. Late in the afternoon Conflans again was raided, but poor visibility made it difficult to ascertain whether the bombing was effective.

Anti-aircraft guns were active against the American raiders in all these incursions. All of our machines returned.

BABCOCK'S
CORYLOPSIS
TALC.

THE fresh, charming fragrance of Babcock's Corylopsis carried by talc powder exquisitely fine and of silken smoothness. A requisite at the bath, at the toilet table. A soothing after-shaving talc for men.

Obtainable wherever toilet articles are sold throughout the Dominion.

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NEW YORK TORONTO

Price 25 cents

POLICEMEN GET INCREASED PAY

Strike in London Is Settled by Government Agreeing to Satisfy Demands — Some Lawlessness at Night.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The strike of the London policemen composed of more than 22,000 men in the Metropolitan district and the "City" has been settled. Agreement between the Government and the strikers was reached this afternoon at a conference at which the demands of the policemen were met by the government.

The police will receive a minimum wage of 43 shillings ($10.32) weekly, and a maximum wage of 53 shillings ($12.72) plus a war bonus of 12 shillings ($2.88) and also an allowance of ten shillings for children of school age, and two shillings and sixpence for other children. After 26 years of service the policemen will be entitled to retire on a pension of 35 shillings ($8.40).

Recognition of the national union of police and prison officers as a federation, but not as a trade union, has been granted.

Considerable lawlessness marked the first night passed by London without police protection. During the earlier hours of the morning there were some harmless demonstrations, but later on thieves became active, and daylight found a number of windows of jewelers' shops and other places of business broken and considerable property stolen.

This was particularly true in such centres as the Strand, Aldgate, and other busy streets, which are usually so well guarded that shopkeepers leave their goods on view during the night. Some of these places were entirely without civilian police protection during last night.

There were a few military police about, but they devoted their attention entirely to their own men, and even if they had tried, would not have been able to cope with the thieves, who generally worked in squads.

The strike of London policemen spread virtually throughout the night, and today a majority of the 22,000 constables had joined in the movement. The City of London police joined the Metropolitan force last night, and only a few members of the night shifts, which come on duty at six o'clock, appeared on the streets.

London is customarily the most thoroughly and efficiently policed of all the great cities of the world, but one might walk for miles today without the sight of the familiar helmet and blue uniform. Comparatively few special constables responded to the call to take the policemen's places, and as a consequence the city was practically unguarded. That London is one of the most orderly of cities is proved by the absence of the policemen from their beats.

Following a meeting in the open air at Tower Hill, at which their grievances were discussed, 3,000 strikers in plain clothes paraded the streets. At the meeting it was decided that the executive of the policemen's union should renew their request today of the police commissioners for permanent increases in wages. Secretary Carmichael of the London trades council, and other labor leaders assured the strikers that organized labor is in sympathy with them. Mr. Carmichael declared that workmen stood ready to make Monday a general holiday as an expression of sympathy.

It was proposed at the meeting that the executive of the union go to Whitehall today and demand to see Premier Lloyd George. It also was resolved at the meeting that the police remain on duty at all government works, in recognition, it was said, of the fact that the public appears generally to be in sympathy with the police ,who it recognizes always have been under-paid and that wages have not been increased during the war proportionately with those of other workers.

Sergt.-Major Robinson Over Age

VANCOUVER, B.C., Aug. 31.—Much to his own chagrin and the disappointment of every officer and man connected with the force, Sergeant-Major "Jimmie" Robinson, D.C.M., who a week ago enlisted in the Canadian Siberian expeditionary forces, has been ordered discharged from that unit on account of being over age.

Von Hertling to Resign

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It is rumored in Berlin, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency, that Chancellor von Hertling shortly will retire owing to his advanced age and will be succeeded by Dr. W. S. Solf, the German Colonial Secretary.

Health in the
LIME FRUIT.

THE West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why

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LIME JUICE

after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink. The British Government, recognising its value, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy. Try a Lime Juice and Soda; but be sure it is ROSE'S, the Original and Genuine Brand.

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WHOLESOME, REFRESHING,

Of all good Grocers and Druggists.
Sole Proprietors, L. ROSE & Co., Ltd.,
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TORONTO & VANCOUVER.

BOLSHEVIKI CLAIM TURKESTAN SUCCESS

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.—A military communication issued by the authorities in Moscow has been received here. It is dated August 28, and says: "In Turkestan, in the Askabad region, we have again won a big victory. Near Merv our troops have inflicted severe losses on the enemy, who lost over 2,000 men. A disorganized remnant of the defeated counter-revolutionary band retired upon Askabad.

"After capturing the town of Tejend, on this front, our troops met with no further resistance. Headquarters expects the capture of Askabad today, which would mean the end of the counter-revolutionary movement.

"Fighting continues in the Kauan region, where the enemy is trying to capture lost positions in the mountains."

NEARLY 13,000,000 MEN TO ENROLL

Extension of Draft Age in United States Is Now Law—President Calls for Registration on September 12.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—All men from 18 to 45 years of age in the continental United States, except those in the army or navy, or already registered, were summoned by President Wilson today to degister for military service on Thursday, September 12.

Machinery of the Provost Marshal General's office was set in motion to carry out the second great enrollment under a presidential proclamation issued soon after the President had signed the new manpower act extending the draft ages. The bill, completed in Congress yesterday, had been sent to the White House for the President's signature today soon after the House and Senate convened.

It is estimated that at least 12,778,758 men will enroll, compared with nearly 10,000,000 at the first registration, on June 5, 1917. Of those it is estimated that 2,300,000 will be called for general military service, probably two-thirds of the number coming from the 3,500,000 or more between the ages of 18 and 21.

General March has said all registrants called into the army will be in France before next June 30, swelling the American expeditionary force to over 4,000,000 expected to win the war in 1919.

The Proclamation

After citing the law and stating the regulation the President's proclamation reads as follows:

"Fifteen months ago the men of the country from 21 to 30 years were registered. Three months ago and again last month those who had just reached the age of 21 were added. It now remains to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45.

"This is not a new policy. A century and a quarter ago it was deliberately ordained by those who were then responsible for the safety and defence of the nation that the duty of military service should rest upon all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. We now accept and fulfill the obligation which they established, an obligation expressed in our national statutes from that time until now. We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms, and deliberately devote the larger part of the military manpower of the nation to accomplishment of that purpose.

'The younger men have from the first been ready to go. They have furnished voluntary enlistments out of all proportion to their numbers. Our military authorities regard them as having the highest combatant qualities. Their youthful enthusiasm, their virile eagerness, their gallant spirit of daring, win them the admiration of all who see them in action. They covet not only the distinction of serving in this great war but also the inspiring memories which hundreds of thousands of them will cherish through the years to come, of a great day and a great service for their country and for mankihd.

What Older Men Realize

"By the men of the older group now called upon, the opportunity now open to them will be accepted with the calm resolution of those who realize to the full the deep and solemn significance of what they do. Having made a place for themselves in their respective communities, having assumed at home the graver responsibilities of life in many spheres, looking back upon honorable records in civil and in industrial life, they will realize as perhaps no others could how entirely their own fortunes and the fortunes of all whom they love are put at stake in this war for right, and will know that the very records they have made render this new duty the commanding duty of their lives. They know how surely this is the nation's war, how imperatively it demands the mobilization and massing of all our resources of every kind. They will regard this call as the supreme call of their day, and will answer it accordingly.

"Only a portion of those who register will be called upon to bear arms. Those who are not physically fit will be excused; those exempted by alien allegience; those who should not be relieved of their present responsibilitis; above all those who can not be spared from the civil and industrial tasks at home upon which the success of our armies depends as much as upon the fighting at the front. But all must be registered in order that the selection for military service may be made intelligently and with full information. This will be our final demonstration of loyalty, democracy and the will to win, our solemn notice to all the world that we stand absolutely together in a common resolution and purpose. It is the call to duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride and with the consciousness that in doing so he plays his part in the vindication of a great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service."

School Children—We give blotters and book covers with books sold. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited, Government St.

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Ask to see the Union Button.
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Some Victoria firms are paying less than $5.00 weekly.
Help us root out immoral conditions in stores.

Big Meeting for Clerks
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3
Odd Fellows' Hall At 8 p.m.

SIXTY-TWO MEN OF CREW MISSING

United States Cargo Ship Joseph Cudahy Sunk by Two Submarines While on Voyage Homeward.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The United States cargo ship Joseph Cudahy was torpedoed at sea about 700 miles from the English coast August 17, and sixty-two members of the crew are reported missing. Thirteen were rescued.

Of the missing, twenty-two were members of the naval armed guard, only two of whom were reported rescued.

The ship was torpedoed about 12:30 o'clock at night and apparently went down quickly. How many, if any, of the sailors lost their lives in the explosion has not been reported.

The names of the civilian members of the crew have not been reported.

Goddard P. Clarke, radio electrician, 175 Wayne Avenue, Helena, Mont., was among the missing members of the naval guard.

Two submarines made the attack and two torpedoes struck the ship, the first striking the fuel tank and the second the engine-room. The captain of the Cudahy reported that he was taken aboard one of the U-boats and questioned.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 31.—An American freight steamship which arrived here today from a European port brought sixteen members of the crew of the steamer Joseph Cudahy, which was torpedoed and sunk August 17, when westbound. The survivors said there were 69 men in the crew and that the fate of the others was unknown.

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ECONOMY
LAUNDRY

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Send us your weekly wash just once, and you'll never go back to the old way of breaking your back over the washtub. It will cost you only $1 per bag up to 25 pounds, and 4 cents per pound over that amount.

2612 Bridge Street Victoria West
Phone 3339 —We'll Call

DISASTROUS FIRE OCCURS IN BELIZE

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 31. — News reached here today of a disastrous fire at Belize, capital of British Honduras on August 17, in which the governor of the colony, W. Hart Bennett, was seriously injured.

The fire started in the postoffice and swept through the little city, destroying the courthouse, library, telegraph office, barracks, and other government buildings and several stores. The loss is estimated at $400,000.

No International Conference

LONDON, Aug. 31. — Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, discredits reports of an inter-Socialist conference at Interlaken, Switzerland, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph. He says, according to the dispatch, it may be that some German, Austrian and Swiss Socialists are conferring, but the meeting is of no importance. He declares that there can be no talk as yet of an international conference.

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Sunday, September 1, 1918

WITHDRAWING A SALIENT

Kemmel Hill has been evacuated by the Germans who report having shortened the bend in their front between Ypres and La Bassee. The enemy no longer holds Kemmel village, by his own admission. Thus the British have won this position of considerable strategic importance by the pressure they have exerted to the south. They are again facing the Messines-Wytschaete ridge. Kemmel and the Messines-Wytschaete ridge were last captured by the Germans in their offensive of April when they made such efforts to drive the British out of Ypres, and failed. The loss of these heights was regarded at the time as the most serious reverse sustained by British arms during the year. The Germans only conquered the heights at the cost of thousands of lives, and now they have been compelled to abandon Kemmel—perhaps the most important of them all—without a struggle. It seems certain they must also relax their grip on the Messines-Wytschaete ridge and thus they will leave the British in possession of practically all the high ground immediately south and southwest of Ypres. The possession of these heights will enable Sir Douglas Haig to advance his lines before Ypres and retake Passchendaele ridge which in 1917 was captured by the Canadians but had to be abandoned during the German offensive of last Spring.

Of the other happenings on the battlefront yesterday the most important was the advance of the Australians towards Peronne. Clery and Mont St. Quentin have been captured and the fall of Peronne is imminent. At some points north of the Somme the British have pushed forward their line, while the French have made progress north of Noyon and are forcing the passage of the Canal du Nord. The enemy is fighting back strongly at many points. He is seeking to avoid abandoning any more ground for the time being, while he refortifies his positions on the Hindenburg line, but the Allied pressure is inexorable and Marshal Foch will not be denied. Any day may bring about a new extension of the battle, which cannot by any means, as yet, be said to have reached its crisis. The method of flank attacks on individual armies may someday create a breach in the German front. This would seem to be the opportunity which the Allied generalissimo is seeking.

VICTORIA'S RELIEF ACT

Property owners who are delinquent in their civic taxes have until September 15 to avail themselves of the terms of the Victoria Relief Act. It is well they should study carefully the provisions of this measure, which is designed as a partial solution for the present taxation problem. If they do it seems certain the city will receive a considerable accession in revenue and the first step will have been taken to place the municipality on a better financial basis. Those who wish to make a full cash settlement of their arrears have advantageous terms offered them. They will receive a discount of 10 per cent on all arrears of General Taxes. This will place the delinquent on an equality with those who paid their taxes as they fell due, while interest on arrears will only be charged at 4 per cent, instead of 8 per cent as provided for in the Municipal Act. Under the terms of the cash settlement, as outlined, no interest is to be charged from January 1, 1918, to September 15 next. The whole reduction works out as equal to a saving of nearly 14 or 15 per cent.

Delinquents who choose to avail themselves of the instalment plan of settlement have the option of paying their arrears of taxes in ten annual instalments, the first of which is due and payable on September 15. Under this arrangement the taxpayer will get a discount of 10 per cent on arrears of General Taxes and will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent interest, instead of 8 per cent as provided in the Municipal Act. It should be pointed out that the decision of the delinquents to avail themselves of the relief provided will necessarily be governed by the character of the relief they are to receive on future Local Improvement payments. This has already been outlined in so clear a fashion that there should be no doubt in any minds regarding future obligations. The Local Improvement Commissioners are granting relief, the character of which has already been made public, to those whose properties are charged with expropriation assessments; to corner lot and irregular shaped lot owners outside of the business area; to owners of residential property on paved streets costing in excess of the amount fixed by the commissioners.

The reassessment of the city by the Board of Assessment Commissioners is approaching completion and in the work, we are informed, every effort has been made to distribute taxation more equitably than in the case of the past few years. The benefits of this arrangement should make itself felt in the measures being adopted to solve our financial problem. We have written a good deal on this subject during the present year in the effort to arouse public interest, but the publicity will have been in vain unless a considerable proportion of the property owners show their faith in the city by availing themselves of the relief which is being provided. The scheme, as has been shown before when the matter was dealt with in more detail, is a comprehensive one. It gives to the delinquent owner full opportunity of protecting his property at the present time. In fact, we might say the measures adopted have been responsible already for creating a marked improvement in the situation. This will become more and more emphasised if property owners do everything possible to protect their holdings by taking advantage of the provisions of the Relief Act, with the certain knowledge further relief will be forthcoming on future Local Improvement payments.

From time to time we have alluded to the necessity of municipalities in this Province being granted further sources of income. At present about 90 per cent of our municipal revenue is derived from land. The city receives no part of the fire insurance tax, the motor vehicle tax, the amusement tax and some other imposts we could mention, which might fairly be claimed by a municipality. Relief in this direction can only be provided by the Legislature, and good reason exists to believe at next year's session the new Municipal Act will enable our municipalities to lift some of the burden of taxation off the land. It is imperative that relief come to the owner of land, and it can only be secured if other municipal sources of revenue are made available. Members of our Legislature are now giving this subject much thought. Our Cabinet ministers, who will ultimately decide the policy to be followed, are fully apprised of the seriousness of the situation and are ready to find the solution which will make for happier financial conditions and consequently greater Provincial prosperity. For the moment the first stage towards re-establishment in this city is the payment of taxation arrears under the Victoria Relief Act.

PROFITEERING

The United States Government, which has held a close investigation into profits accruing in war times, has made public some interesting figures. We will give some of the outstanding ones in the briefest possible form. One packing concern with a capital of $100,000,000 made profits of $49,000,000 last year. A firm with a capital of only $100,000 made $2,192,000 in 1916 and $4,244,000 in 1917, so that its increase in profit on its capital stock within twelve months was 2,051 per cent. A dairy concern with a capital of $600,000, which earned $25,000 in 1916, made $166,000 in 1917. Another firm, on a capital of $2,400, made $11,659 last year as compared with $4,000 during the preceding twelve months. In the fruit and vegetable industries profits as high as 240 per cent were made during 1917. The increases in profits on bread and bakery products ranged below 20 per cent, but a milling concern with a capital of $12,500 made profits totalling $82,000 last year. A tin plate mill which in 1916 made profits equalling $19,000,000, in 1917 was able to increase these to $54,000,000. The exhorbitant prices charged nowadays for boots and shoes are explained by saying that, according to the United States Treasury report, the manufacturing companies were making all the way from 20 to 1,000 per cent on capital stock in 1916, and during 1917 there were striking increases in the profits. A coffin manufacturing concern earned, in 1916, 357 per cent on a capital of $1,000,000.

Does anyone suppose for a moment that the great industrial and manufacturing firms in Canada are more altruistic than those in the United States, where both large and small have come under Government condemnation? We believe profits of equal size are being made on the industrial capital invested in this country. The wages paid in both countries are very similar, the prices of food commodities are practically identical—if anything they are cheaper in the United States. Therefore the logical conclusion is profiteering on a gigantic scale is in progress. Canada is importing very little from any country but the United States at the present time, at least she is importing little in proportion to the supplies she gets across the international boundary. To that extent the international economic situation, except as it affects the New World, exercises, or should exercise, little control over prices charged on this continent, where there has been an increase, not a decrease, in production.

The Colonist has received some letters deprecating its attitude in attempting to point out that there should be price control. We are of opinion there is some justification for our plea in view of the figures we have quoted. They mean that private profits totalling millions of dollars are being piled up on this continent, and, to use the plainest of plain language, the consumer is being bled and told in extenuation that war necessitates high prices. Following the publication of these figures a wave of resentment is spreading over the United States and the Government will be compelled to take action. Without a shadow of doubt what will be done will be to fix prices. It is probable, too, that the meat trust, which is one of the chief offenders, will be taken over by the Government. Is there no lesson for Ottawa in these figures, when practically identical conditions prevail here to those in the United States? The truth is that the Food Board's excuses for not controlling prices, flimsy at the best, have now been shown to be devoid of all logic in the light of the latest revelations. Profiteering on the most astounding scale in the history of the world is rampant on this continent today.

THE ALLIED WAR AIM

President Wilson has again gone on record in stating that the United States "solemnly purposes a decisive victory of arms." This iteration of the country's intentions at this stage in the struggle should go a long way towards putting an end to pacifist talk which is cropping up from time to time. The United States is the country capable of bringing the newest and greatest accession of strength into the war. What she has done during the past six months is an earnest of the tremendous power she will ultimately be able to wield in bringing the struggle to a decisive conclusion. It is to accomplish that end she entered the lists. She is with Britain and France with all her resources to insure that never again can any single Power threaten the world with military domination. Mr. Lloyd George has said there must be no next time, and President Wilson has again and again endorsed and amplified the words of the British Prime Minister. M. Clemenceau, the grand old man of France, is also on record and Italy is no whit behind in her determination to endure till the end which is sought.

One common purpose inspires the Governments and the peoples of the Allied countries and the will to victory was never so dominant as today. The clear sighted vision of the Allied statesmen goes beyond the tragedy of a world at strife, and realizes that the seeds of a greater tragedy still would be sown unless Germany is forced to expiate her innumerable crimes on the battlefield. This war cannot be won while a single German soldier is able to hold his ground on French or Belgian soil. The military defeat of Prussianism must be final and absolute for that way alone lies the road to the world's future safety. This has been evident from the moment that the legions of the German army marched across Belgian soil and betrayed their international trust. It has been accentuated by the reign of terror they have imposed on the regions they have conquered, by their career of vandalism, piracy, cold-blooded murder, war against civilian populations, and the breaking of every law made by God and man. The Power which made such crimes possible must be humbled to the dust. That is what Mr. Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson mean by victory, final and complete. In the plans to accomplish this task they have the backing of nine-tenths of the human race.

CZECH AMBITIONS

Conditions in Siberia are dealt with authoritatively by a writer in The New East who has studied them at first hand. He finds there is a strong body of opinion against Bolshevism, not identified with Czarism or the old bureaucracy, but ready to submit to a Constituent Assembly elected by adult suffrage. This opinion, he points out, depends partly upon the armed support of the Czechs who have the merit of being Slavs. The situation makes an Allied invasion of Siberia a just, wise and necessary movement, provided it is conducted with fair treatment of inhabitants of all shades of political opinion. His observations were made some weeks ago and since then the Allies have intervened and have recognized the Temporary Government. It remains for the latter to consolidate its position behind the screen of armed strength which has been introduced into the Siberian field. But at this long range what seems to us important is that the Temporary Government, or the permanent institution into which it will ultimately be translated, should be able to stand by its own strength and not by virtue of the Allied intervention, for the latter is designed to give comfort to the Czecho-Slovak movement, to defeat German policy in the Orient, and ultimately, with the aid of Russians themselves, to re-establish the Eastern battle line and put up an impregnable frontier to Teutonic ambitions in the East.

The Czechs desire at present to be transported to the Western front. Through their leader, Dr. Masaryk, they have repudiated any wish to remain in Siberia, but it is likely the arrival of the Allied forces there may bring about a change in their viewpoint for possibly it can be shown they are fighting as much for the liberation of their fellow countrymen in the East as in the West. They are at present the focus for the anti-German forces in Siberia and in Eastern Russia as well, and can form the nucleus of the army of the future which will support European Russia, drive Germany out of the Ukraine and Poland and restore the integrity of the Old Russia. By doing this they can be a tremendous factor in the peace settlement in bringing about autonomy for the races they represent, a condition of affairs which will receive the support of the Allied nations. The Czechs in the future should be the decisive element in keeping the peace in southeastern Europe and insuring there is no more trouble in the Balkans. They are fighting today within reach of the ultimate battlefront where their destiny will be decided for it is a reborn Russia that will be the vehicle by which they will gain their autonomy and whereby the Declaration of Corfu can be made an accomplished fact.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

No letter to the editor will be inserted except over the proper signature and address of the writer. This rule admits of no exceptions.

The Cost of Living

Sir,—Might I be permitted to ask a few questions through the columns of your valuable journal?

1. In view of the requirements of Canada's international trade, was the action of the Government correct in fixing the price of wheat at $2.20 a bushel? In other words, in view of the fact that we have to pay high prices for everything we buy in the foreign market, would it have been wise to fix a low price for everything we sell in the foreign market?

2. Was it possible to fix the price of wheat in Canada at $1 or $1.50, while there is free trade in wheat between Canada and the United States, where the price is fixed at $2.20 a bushel?

3. Is it not a physical impossibility to have the cost of living cheap where the price of wheat is fixed at $2.20 a bushel?

4. How can a government give the people cheap tea, rice, leather, hardware, and the thousand and one other articles which have to be imported, the price of which depends upon the price which has to be paid abroad?

5. Should merchants be compelled to import goods and sell them at a loss?

6. If the price of imported articles were fixed low, would not those articles disappear from the market as soon as the margin between what it cost to import them and the fixed price was reduced to zero by the rise in prices in the foreign market?

7. Could a fixed rate of wages in Canada in any way affect the price of imported goods?

8. Has a scale of wages fixed by law ever proved a success in any country in the world at any previous period in the world's history? If so, where and when?

9. Is cheap cost of living desirable? Does not cheap cost of living necessitate cheap wages? Do not cheap wages make cheap men and women, a low standard of living making "flesh and blood so cheap"?

10. Would it not be well to have the price of all farm produce high, if possible, for the next five years or so and thus encourage a back to the land movement and discourage the flocking into the cities which has occurred so extensively of late years?

11. Did not the cheap wages and the cheap cost of living which prevailed in the Southern States for a long period preceding the civil war prove in the end a curse to that country, a curse that is likely to continue till the end of time?

12. Are the people of the Anglo-Saxon world not paying dearly for the cheap labor they patronized in buying goods "made in Germany"?

F. ANDREWS.

1358 Pandora Avenue, Victoria, B.C., August 30, 1918.

The Volatiles

Sir,—With your kind permission I think I can give your readers a fuller account of the concert party of the First Division, C. E. F., named the Volatiles, and of which the 88th band forms a no inconsiderate part. When the band arrived in France the concert party numbered about a dozen men with a lady impersonator, one of the men playing the piano. No time was lost putting in an orchestra. I think we gave our first show within two or three days, and within a week H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, General Sir A. Currie and staff attended a performance. The band played half an hour before the show and the intermission, the orchestra playing for the show.

The orchestra, when I left, was as follows: E. Semple, violin; A. Skilton, contra bass; W. Gaskill, piano; H. G. Walker, flute; E. Grooves, clarinet; W. Davidson, cornet; J. Miller, trombone; R. Leahy, drums; G. Rumsby, J. Ord, J. Noble, E. Saunders, singing chorus; W. Tilley, assistant property man; J. W. Walker and S. Peebles assistant stage managers in addition to their band duties. It can be seen that the 88th band is doing its bit, and is a credit to Victoria.

I think you will agree with me that there are others worth mentioning in the Volatiles with wives and families in Victoria—W. Davidson and J. Miller (now Sergt. and acting bandmaster) left the Pantages Theatre to go overseas, and A. Skilton was eight years with me at the Empress Hotel the entire time I was director of the orchestra. Four of us have gone to the front, one, Ernest Miller, has been given the Military Medal.

A. RUMSBY,
Bandmaster 88th Batt.

1727 Bank Street, Victoria, B. C., August 31, 1918.

RETURNS TO UTAH

Miss Alice Ravenhill Here for a few Days Before Taking Up University Work

Miss Alice Ravenhill, who last year accepted an appointment with the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, spent the Summer months visiting her brother and sister at their home at Shawnigan Lake, but is now in Victoria for a short time before going South to resume the new term's work at the University.

Miss Ravenhill will be particularly well remembered for her splendid work as chairman of the Advisory Board of the Women's Institutes of British Columbia, this organization having made notable progress during her connection with it. She is a gifted lecturer on all matters pertaining to household economics, health, sanitation, etc., and has given addresses here on matters connected with the subject on more than one occasion. It was after a lecture tour through the States that she was offered the appointment at the University of Utah, and the fact that she has been asked to continue the work is evidence of appreciation of her services.

During her stay in Victoria she is seizing the opportunity to see some of her numerous friends here. Her brother and sister have taken a house in the James Bay district for the Winter months and she is at present staying with them there.

New Styles in Leather Handbags

Gordons Limited
739 YATES PHONE 5510

Pretty New Neckfixings for Fall

Women's Stylish Wool Sweaters

Exceptionally Low Priced Tuesday at $6.95

Five up-to-date styles, made with shawl, sailor or convertible collar with belt and patch pockets—and the colors are the best: rose, emerald, saxe, mauve, tan, coral, lemon and fawn with white facings, also white bodies with coral, saxe and mauve facings; in plain knit or angora finish. Small women, women's and O.S. sizes.

"Why this low price on wanted merchandise?"

A fortunate purchase of ours, the benefit of which our customers will get.

"They will stretch but never tear,
Never shrink and always wear."

SEE BIG WINDOW DISPLAY—ON SALE TUESDAY

Four New Models in Goddess Front-Laced Corsets

Goddess Corsets have gained a wide popularity on account of their excellent style, fit and workmanship.

A trial fitting will convince you how really stylish and comfortable the Goddess Corsets are. There is a style for every figure.

At $2.50—Goddess Corset made of white broche. Suitable for the slight figure; top trimmed with embroidery; elastic back; medium bust; tongue under lacing; 6 hose supports.

At $3.50—A Goddess model for the medium slight figure. Made of coutil, silk embroidery trimmed; elastic back; low bust; tongue under lacing; 6 hose supports.

At $4.50—Goddess Corsets made of broche, silk, embroidery trimmed; medium bust; elastic back; tongue under lacing; 6 hose supports. A splendid model for the tall, heavy figure.

At $4.50—Corset for medium figures, topless style; elastic section around waist; elastic band and under lacing; 6 hose supports.

The New Fall Millinery

Women and misses of all tastes will find it a very easy matter to locate, among these splendid new assortments, numbers of styles to please their individual fancies. The very newest style ideas are shown in velvet and velvet and silk combinations. Come in Tuesday and view these new models.

Trimmed Hats from $7.50 to $15.00.

Ready-to-Wear Hats from $5.00 to $7.50.

Untrimmed Shapes from $2.95 to $9.75.

You Will Surely Admire the New Underskirts

So will every other woman who happens to catch a glimpse of them. You will admire the beautiful range of colors. The assortment of them now presented for inspection comprises Silk Taffeta, Lisere, Moire, Taffetine, Sateen and Heatherbloom. The prices they bear are listed below.

At $1.50—Underskirts of good wearing sateen. Made with deep frill, in a range of shades, including paddy, rose, purple, saxe, navy and black. O.S. sizes in similar style and colors at $1.75.

At $1.75—Taffetine Underskirts in shades of green, navy and black. Made with elastic top and tucked and accordion pleated flounce.

At $2.25—Underskirts made of black Italian cloth. Excellent for wear. Cut full, finished with fine pleated flounce. O.S. sizes at $2.50.

At $3.00—Heatherbloom Underskirts that are well known for their wearing qualities. Made with elastic top and pleated flounce. Colors navy, Copenhagen, purple, black and many floral designs.

At $3.50—Moirette Underskirts, cut full, with deep flounce, tucked and accordion pleated, in shades purple, Copenhagen, saxe, navy, paddy, rose, cerise and black. Same Underskirt in O.S. sizes at $4.00.

At $4.50—Lisse Underskirts, with elastic top and finished with taffeta frill to match. Shown in many two-tone effects.

At $6.75—Silk Taffeta Underskirts in a range of novelty two-tone colors; also in smart striped satin. Made with deep accordion pleated flounce and tucked and trimmed with narrow ruchings.

At $7.50—Underskirts of silk moirette, in beatuiful shades of Copenhagen, grey and purple. Made with deep accordion pleated flounce, finished with small ruffles. O.S. sizes, $8.50.

A strong link between England and America was welded 60 years ago, Aug. 5, when London was thrilled and delighted by the unexpected tidings that after many difficulties and failures the first Atlantic cable had been joined up and the first message successfully transmitted. The first official use of the cable was to convey a message from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan expressing the hope that the new material link would strengthen the spiritual ties between two peoples "whose friendship is founded on common interest and reciprocal esteem."

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Daily Colonist of Sept. 1, 1868)

Theatre Royal—Mr. George Edwards, the comic singer, takes a farewell entertainment at the theatre on Thursday night. It will be under the patronage of Capt. Buckley, V. C., supported on the occasion by the dramatic corps and band of H. M. S. Pylades, both of which are said to be excellent.

Fancy Workmanship—At the shop of Charles E. Bunting, on Yates street, there is a chair on exhibition worth inspection. The chair's worsted work is by Miss Allard, of Langley, a pupil at St. Ann's School, and the frame, made of black walnut, was designed by Mr. Bunting. The chair forms a handsome drawing room ornament and reflects credit on native industry.

Bullion Shipment—The following amounts were sent away yesterday by steamer to San Francisco: Bank of British Columbia, [illegible]; Bank of British North America, [illegible]; Wells Fargo & Co., [illegible]. Total, [illegible].

School Shoes for the Children

Boys' Boots, sizes 1 to 5, $5.00 to........$3.00
Youths' Boots, sizes 11 to 13, $4.00 to....$2.50
Misses' Lace Boots, 11 to 2, $4.50 to....$3.00
Children's Lace Boots, 8 to 10½, $3.50 to $2.50
Neolin Soles and Leather

Maynard's Shoe Store
Phone 1232 649 Yates St.
Where Most People Trade

Pure Spices—Per tin 10c
English Mixed Peel—Per lb. 50c
New Currants—Per lb. 35c
Seeded Raisins—Per lb. 15c
Light Bleached Sultana Raisins—Per lb. .25c
Light Sultana Raisins—Per lb. 20c
"Not-a-Seed" Raisins—Per package 15c
Loose Muscatel Raisins—2 lbs. for 25c
Demerara Sugar—2 lbs. for 25c
Brown Sugar—Per lb. 10c
Molasses—Per tin 20c
Shelled Almonds—Per lb. 75c
Shelled Walnuts—Per lb. 75c
Almond Paste—Per package 40c
Ground Almonds—Per bottle 25c

DIXI ROSS'
"Quality Grocers" 1317 Government St.
CANADA FOOD BOARD LICENSE 8-17620

LOCATE MISSING WEAPON

Police Search Discloses Revolver With Which, It Is Alleged, Broughton Street Shooting Was Done.

When Henry Thompson, arrested on Friday night charged with shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm to John Paine, a returned soldier, next appears in the Police Court there will be additional evidence against him in the shape of the revolver which the police found yesterday after a thorough search of 817 Broughton Street, where Thompson lives and where the alleged shooting occurred.

When Thompson was arrested following complaint made to the police by Paine, the wound in whose foot was dressed at police headquarters, the police amde a search of the Broughton Street premises, but could find no trace of the revolver which, Paine alleged, Thompson wielded, and from which he first fired three or four shots at Paine's companion, Logan, and then shot Paine in the foot.

Yesterday afternoon Detective-Sergeant O'Leary and Sergeant Boulton paid another visit to Thompson's dwelling and after a diligent hunt discovered a revolver lying in the bottom of a box filled with stove wood. The bullets were found, one sticking in the plaster of the wall of the kitchen, the other in the floor. This latter, bearing marks of blood, is believed to have been the bullet which penetrated Paine's foot. There were also four holes in the kitchen wall which are believed to have been caused by bullets.

Real Individuality in the Ladies' Fall Raincoats

At last we have made it possible for the women of Victoria to purchase a Raincoat that will give them real satisfaction. A Coat that will keep out all weathers, and, at the same time, be a real dressy garment—some of them featuring the trench style, closely following the mannish lines. Some new colorings are also represented.

Women's Showerproof Coats in fancy grey tweed mixtures, full all-round belt, pleated back.

Women's Gaberdine Waterproofs, in a beautiful shade of new brown; trench belt, slash pockets. A splendid Coat that can be worn at all times, and will be found to be real waterproof.

Women's Paramatta Raincoats, in sand and brown; full belt, trench buckles, slash pockets.

Prices $25.00 to $40.00

Extra Heavy, Soft, Fibre Silk Sweaters for Women

We have just received a lot of Fibre Silk Sweaters, which we are prepared to state are the most beautiful of their kind ever shown in this city. They are in black and white accordion pleat, also paddy green, China pink and purple. Large range to choose from. Prices from $20 to $40.

The Newest in Furs

Ours are the fur modes that are considered new, smart and fashionable. Not only that, the fur pelts they are made up from are among the choicest the big markets afford. Many of these furs—lynx, fox, mink, etc.—come to us from the famous Sellers-Gough Fur Co., of Toronto. Other styles are made up in our own well-equipped fur factory. Prices most reasonable.

O'CONNELL'S LTD.
1117 Government Street

B.C. BOYS WON IN TUG-OF-WAR

Mechanic A. S. Chislett, R.A.F., Writes Interesting Description of Chief Event in Big Field Day at Toronto.

Mechanic A. S. Chislett, R. A. F., a native son of Victoria, whose mother, Mrs. C. Chislett, lives at 1080 Tolmie Avenue, recently received a handsome 10-carat gold medal as a member of the winning tug-of-war team in a big inter-camp sports' day held in the Stadium at Hanlan's Point, Toronto.

Before leaving here last Christmas to join the Royal Air Force Mechanic Chislett was with the repair department of the B. C. Electric. For some time after completing his course he was put on stocktaking for the various air camps, but for some months now has been with the stores department. His description of the big event in which he shared as one of the performers is very interesting, and shows how strongly the team from the stores' department which carried the cup away from the former tug-of-war champions contested the ground.

Ready for Fray

"At 5 o'clock the tug-of-war teams were called on the field. Out walked the stores' depot in short khaki pants, blue sweaters trimmed with white, also the S. M. A. team in white pants and white sweaters with purple sash. We were marched out on the field to our positions at the rope, 12 men to a team, and had our shoes inspected to see if we had any spikes or cleats on the soles. Then the order was given to pick up the rope. There was an enormous audience of 10,000 people, and a roar wen tup from them as the order to take the strain was given. Say! We laid to it that first heave. We took them about 10 inches, and when our coach, the sergeant-major, saw we were in good position he gave us a quiet little signal to heave, and we took them about one foot further. We all sat down on the grass for about ten minutes after that first pull. When we went back to the rope the other team seemed to have got new life. When we got the word to heave we took a couple of inches, then they took it back. And so it went on for two or three minutes. We had them within an inch or two of the line when one of our men slipped. That was their chance, and their coach saw it. Before our man regained his feet they had taken us back to the starting point. I could see it was going to be a case of endurance and the best-drilled team. Our coach watched the other team like a cat watching a mouse, and when he saw them weakening he gave us a secret signal, and we put every ounce of strength into the pull. We took them about one foot, then another good heave brought them further—and we just walked away with them in the end.

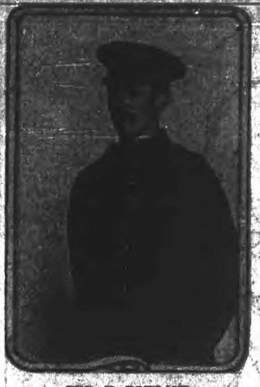
An Ovation

"Say, you should have heard the cheering. The tug-of-war was supposed to be the main event. here were 13 teams altogether entered in the preliminaries on Friday, and some of the teams were picked from camps with 1,600 men, so you see we did pretty well considering we have only about 200 men to pick from.

"At about 6:30 all the winners of all events were lined up in the field. The band struck up 'The Conquering Hero,' and we all marched round the field to the judge's stand to be presented with our prizes. It gave me a queer kind of feeling marching around there and hearing the cheers of those 10,000 people."

The writer in a subsequent letter dated August 23 tells of a supper given by the officers to the prizewinners at the stores department, the event taking place in one of the big Toronto hotels. All the winning tug-of-war team was composed of British Columbia boys, Mechanic Chislet and Ernest Clark being two Victoria boys, while three were from Vancouver and three from the upper country.

Sergt. Robert John White, who was killed in action on August 13. His widow lives at 3371 Oak Street.



BDR. E. ROWLAND
Who has again been wounded, according to word received by his wife, living at 3120 Clark Street, in this city. He was injured in the right leg on August 14th during the recent fighting, while serving with the Trench Mortar Battery. He left here with a draft of the 5th Regiment on the 8th of October, 1915, as a gunner, and was wounded for the first time two years ago in the left leg and arm. For eight months he lay in hospital, and then went back to France a year ago last April, taking part in most of the engagements since.

MILITARY NOTES

Mrs. Seely-Smith, whose husband was general staff officer for Military District No. 11 until appointed second in command of the First Canadian Tank Battalion, now overseas, has just returned from a short holiday, and is resuming her training in connection with the driving of one of the motor ambulances used in this district. Mrs. Seely-Smith's intention in taking up this work was to gain experience which would fit her to go to France with the motor transport, and she has already become quite expert not only in the simpler operation of driving the car but in the repair and mechanical work, to which she devotes a part of each day in the garage at Work Point. The ambulance is employed to drive wounded soldiers from their homes to and from the hospitals when they are undergoing treatment as "out-patients," and as a number of them are stretcher cases, the experience is valuable and quite in the line of service which she would be called upon to give in France.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Barnard have presented the "Sailors' Club" Royal Naval Institute at Esquimalt with very handsome pictures of King George and Queen Mary, which will be highly appreciated by the loyal bluejackets. The club has also received three very valuable prints given by an old resident in memory of her nephew, a sailor who gave his life for his country.

An heroic figure of Nurse Cavell, the British Red Cross nurse who was put to death by the Germans in Belgium, has been designed by Sir George Frampton, R.A., and is to be erected as a memorial at the foot of St. Martin's Lane, London.

Sapper Herman Bellamy, who left Victoria over two years ago with the 88th Battalion, afterwards transferring to the 9th Railway Troops, First Canadian Pioneers. He spent his third birthday at the front on Monday, August 26. Two brothers live on Harriett Road.

Fall Coats of Unusual Interest

New Styles Bring Delightful Expressions of the Prevailing Modes

Women in search of a Coat will find such a splendid variety of distinctive styles in our selections, that choosing that which best suits their own personality will not be at all difficult.

Many variations of the mode are noted in these garments. The general style lines are, of course, straight, but each garment has particular features which lend a touch of individuality.

Choice can be made from Coats of velour, Bolivia, broadcloth, and genuine Salt's Esquimette plush and Behring seal, attractively trimmed, some with rich furs and buttons, and shown in a pleasing variety of new Fall colors. An inspection of these beautiful Coats will surely interest you. The prices leave a wide selection—$25 up to $145.

Scurrah's LIMITED
728-730-734 YATES ST. Tel. 3983

Tuesday Specials

Winter Coats, $30.00, $25.00, $22.50, $19.75 ....$17.75
May we show you these new Coats?

Silk and Poplin Dresses, new Fall colorings. Priced from $25.00 to $14.75

Separate Skirts in serge, poplin and silk.

Newest Millinery
Hats, Feather Mounts, Velvets, Ribbons
We have on view the latest models.

Seabrook Young
Cor. Broad and Johnson Streets
Phone 4740

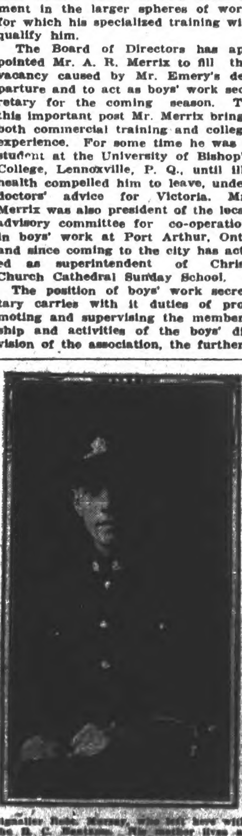
Y.M.C.A. OFFICIAL GOING TO CHICAGO

Mr. G. G. Emery, Boys' Work Secretary, Will Take Further Training at College There—Successor Appointed.

Mr. George G. Emery, who for the past two years has been attached to the staff of the Victoria Young Men's Christian Association, is leaving the city shortly to enter the International Y. M. C. A. College in Chicago. Mr. Emery came to Victoria from the Calgary Association, and has become a familiar figure at the local building in his capacity, first, as assistant secretary, and during the past 18 months as boys' work secretary. He has also acted as provincial placement officer in connection with the Soldiers of the Soil movement in British Columbia. Among the members of the boys' division of the association Mr. Emery was especially popular. In temperament and personality he possessed those qualities which make for leadership and successful work with boys. Hosts of friends in the city will follow Mr. Emery's academic course at the association college with close interest and wish for him further successes and achievement in the larger spheres of work for which his specialized training will qualify him.

The Board of Directors has appointed Mr. A. R. Merrix to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Emery's departure and to act as boys' work secretary for the coming season. To this important post Mr. Merrix brings both commercial training and college experience. For some time he was a student at the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P. Q., until ill-health compelled him to leave, under doctors' advice for Victoria. Mr. Merrix was also president of the local advisory committee for co-operation in boys' work at Port Arthur, Ont., and since coming to the city has acted as superintendent of Christ Church Cathedral Sunday School.

The position of boys' work secretary carries with it duties of promoting and supervising the membership and activities of the boys' division of the association, the furtherance of the Canadian standard efficiency tests programme and co-operation with the churches and Sunday schools of the community in their work for and with young boys.



Signaller Robt. Murray, who left here with the B. C. Bantams. His mother lives at 2314 Glasgow Avenue.

CASUALTY LIST

Among the names of up-island soldiers appearing in today's casualty list are the following: Killed in Action, Pte. R. Cook; wounded, Pte. G. J. Jolloy, Nanaimo; Pte. W. Conway, Nanaimo, and Pte. A. Martin, South Gabriola Island.

PTE. CHARLES BARRIE
Who is now lying in the 3rd Australian General Hospital with a gunshot in his right arm, according to word received here by his sister, Mrs. Harry Murphy, of Glengarry Apartments, Cook Street. Pte. Barrie left here in 1916 at the age of 16 with the Cycle Corps. He transferred to the 2nd C. M. R. in the Old Country and went to France in December of 1917. He passed his seventeenth birthday, on April 24th, in the trenches, and was admitted to hospital on August 3rd.

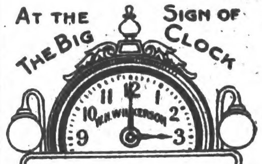
"GONE WEST"

Pte. Irving Archer Killed in Action August 10—Was With 2nd C.M.R.

Word has been received that Pte. Irving Archer was killed in action on August 10. Pte. Archer left here in April, 1917, with the Cyclist Corps, but went to the front in a draft for the 2nd C. M. R., with which unit he was serving at the time of his death. Before enlisting he acted as bookkeeper for the Melrose Company. Pte. Irving's wife pre-deceased him by about 18 months, and he leaves three young children. He was 36 years of age. He was a son-in-law of Mr. T. N. Rolfe, of 1416 Fort Street.

BROTHER KILLED

Mrs. J. M. Whitney, who has been visiting in Toronto and district for the past four months, has received word that her brother, Lieut. George McCulloch, of the Canadian Artillery Forces, has been killed in action. No details other than that he met his death on August 8 have been received. For many years Lieut. McCulloch was connected with the Imperial Bank of Canada, having been with the branches at Regina and Winnipeg.


At the Sign of the Big Clock
W. H. Wilkerson

Buy the Boy a Watch

for the school opening on Tuesday next—it will make him feel better.

We carry a large assortment of Watches suitable for boys, in many styles and prices. Good for school purposes are:

Ingersoll Watches at $2.00

Wrist Watches, $10.00 and Up

W. H. Wilkerson
1113 Government St.

GOOD EYESIGHT IS PRICELESS

Enjoy the delights of good vision; see everything clear and distinct as nature intended you to.

If you have any defects that interfere with your vision, come to me and I will correct any trouble that may exist. My

Correct Glasses at $4.50
Are Guaranteed to Suit Your Sight

J. ROSE
(Graduate Bradley Institute)
1313 DOUGLAS STREET
Cor. Johnson St. Phone 3451
Member B.C. Optical Association.

September Blues Now on Sale

Just a Few Picked from the List:

PRICE 90c

3548—Homeward Bound ....G. W. Ballard
3546—Colored Recruits..............B. Golden and B. Heins
3535—Sunshine of Your Smile......................V. Dalhart
3552—Texas Fox-Trot ....Jaudas' Society Orchestra
3549—Bring Me a Letter from My Old Home Town ..
....Reese Jones
3554—Jasbo Jazz—One-Step ....Jazz Band
3550—Camouflage—One-Step ....Military Band
3551—We'll Do Our Share While You're Over There ..
....Harmony Four
3536—Dance of the Hours ....Symphony Orchestra
3542—Derby Day in Dixie ....Elaine Gordon
3540—Day by Day the Manna Fell ....Nevada Van de Vere

PRICE $1.10

28288—It's a Mighty Good World After All ....
....Arthur Middleton

Heaps of others. Call early.

KENT'S EDISON STORE
Phone 3449 1004 Government St.

"If You Get It at Plimley's, It's All Right"

The Maxwell One-Ton Truck

Equipped with celebrated Timkin worm drive, this new Maxwell Truck is conceded to be a wonder of efficiency, power and economy. While more expensive to instal the Timkin worm drive is beyond question the best system for continuous long service. This Truck is equipped with good electric lights.

Phone for a demonstration.

Price $1,565, F. O. B. Victoria

"There is only one royal road to food conservation in Canada. It passes your kitchen."—Canada Food Board.

Autos Phone 697 **THOMAS PLIMLEY** Cycles Phone 698
727-735 Johnson Street 611 View Street

Canadian Food Board Licence 8-947

LABOR DAY

Store Closed All Day. Open All Day Wednesday

Special All Week in Drug Department

Hydrogen Peroxide, reg. 20c per bottle. Special, per bottle .... 15¢
Fuller's Earth, per packet... 5¢
Dr. Cassell's Tablets, reg. 50c, for .... 35¢
Mennen's Talcum Powder, reg. 20c tins for............ 14¢

Special All Week in Hardware Department

Glass Tumblers, clover leaf design. Reg. $1.50 per doz. Special, per doz....... $1.19
Stove Brushes, reg. 25c each. Special, each .... 18¢
Bread Mixers. These do away with all the hard work connected with bread making. Reg. $4.10, for....... $2.85

Special Tuesday in Grocery Department
Northwest Family Sodas, reg. 34c. Special 29c

Provision Department

Government Creamery Butter, per lb., 54¢; 3 lbs.... $1.58
Flake White, per lb...... 32¢
People's Favorite Butter. This is a splendid creamery butter and the price is right. Per lb., 55¢

Grocery Department

Pacific or Maple Leaf Milk, 20-oz. tins, 10¢, or 3 for... 29¢
Our Special Blend Tea. Per lb., 47¢, or 3 lbs. for...... $1.39
Malahat Coffee, whole or ground while you wait. Per lb... 50¢
Reception Brand Honey. Per jar, 48¢ and........... 58¢
Golden Rule Soap, per carton of 6 cakes .... 23¢
Kellogg's Corn Flakes, per packet .... 12¢
Shredded Wheat Biscuit, per packet .... 12¢

Just Received Shipment of Okanagan Preserving Peaches

H. O. KIRKHAM & CO., Ltd.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

PHONES: Grocery, 178 and 179 Fish and Provisions, 5520 Delivery, 5522 Meat, 5521

Burn Kirk's Old Wellington Coal

It is noted for the following reasons:
LABOR SAVING TEMPER SAVING
TIME SAVING
And the things most folks extol—
MONEY SAVING
The Coal You Want Again and Again

KIRK & CO., LTD.

1212 Broad Street Phone 139

Wellington Coal

HALL & WALKER

Distributors Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd.

1232 Government St. Phone 83

"Ocean Falls" Kraft Wrapping Paper

Look for this Label

NOTICE

KRAFT WRAPPING PAPER is now being manufactured in British Columbia. The Mill at Ocean Falls, B.C., is turning out a paper of excellent, uniform quality, with great tensile strength. In all points it is the equal of any Kraft Wrapping Paper in the World.

SOLE AGENTS

Smith, Davidson & Wright, Limited

Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

KEWPIE KORNER

By Rose O'Neill

Kewp's bowl is right side up. If it
Rains porridge, he'll be fed.
"But I'll just grin," says he, "if it
Rains cats and dogs instead!"

Copyright 1918, by Rose O'Neill.

City and District in Brief

Had No Papers—Henry Duomi was fined $25 in the police court yesterday for not having papers to show he is a citizen of Finland.

Going Too Fast—For exceeding the speed limit while riding a motorcycle, J. B. Bengough was fined $10 in the police court yesterday.

I.O.D.E. Regents Meet Tuesday—A meeting of the regents of all the primary chapters of the I.O.D.E. has been called for Tuesday morning at 10.30 at the headquarters, Arcade Building.

Chapter Meeting—The regular monthly meeting of the Florence Nightingale Chapter, I. O. D. E., will take place Tuesday, September 3, at 3 o'clock, at headquarters.

Handed Over—Expressing his willingness to join the forces, Harold Frederick Murphy was handed over to the military authorities after being charged in the police court with not reporting for service.

Welcome Club—The Returned Soldiers' Welcome Club will meet at the City Hall on Thursday, Sept. 5, at 8 p.m., with Mayor Todd in the chair. Every one who possibly can come is asked to attend.

Red Cross Branch Meeting—The regular meeting of the Hollywood Branch of the Victoria Red Cross Society will be held in the Hollywood rooms on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Brought from Quatsino—After being brought down from Quatsino Sound, Carl Victor Norman appeared in the police court yesterday to answer a charge of failing to report for military service. He was handed over to the military authorities.

Permission from Ottawa—Frederick Woods appeared in the police court yesterday on a charge of failing to report for military service. He was remanded until next Wednesday so that permission to prosecute might be obtained from Ottawa.

Shooting Out of Season—For having grouse in his possession out of season, Chee Wee was fined $25 and $2.50 costs in the Provincial Police Court on Friday afternoon. He also contributed $5 and $2.50 costs for carrying a rifle without a licence.

Red Cross Hospital—The annual meeting of the Esquimalt Branch Red Cross will be at the Sailors' Institute, Esquimalt, at 8 p.m., Tuesday, September 10. Col. the Rev. G. H. Andrews will speak about his Red Cross experiences at the front.

Barber Is Charged — Cyril Penyer was charged in the police court yesterday with keeping his barber shop open after 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. R. S. Lowe appeared for accused and requested an adjournment. The case was remanded until Thursday.

Case Against Warren Remanded—After accused had pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing the sum of $128 from Fred Landsberg, the case against George R. Warren was remanded in the police court yesterday morning owing to the illness of the informant. Bail was fixed at $500, with two sureties of $250 each.

Friendly Help—The Friendly Help Association will hold its monthly meeting on Tuesday morning, September 3, at 10:30 in the rooms (upstairs), Market Building. All members of the committee are earnestly asked to attend, as there are a number of matters of importance to be brought up and arrangements to be made for special work.

Fernwood "500" Club—The Fernwood Five Hundred Club will hold the first of the series of tournaments to be held this season on Tuesday evening in the Labor Hall, Fisgard Street, and every Tuesday thereafter during the Fall and Winter months. A cordial invitation is extended by members to their friends to attend these gatherings.

Alleged Exemption Grounds Gone—The case of John C. Brompton again came before Magistrate Jay yesterday morning. He was charged with failing to report to the Registrar that he was no longer a seaman, one of the grounds upon which exemption was granted him. The case was dismissed. Harold Beckwith appeared for the accused.

Taken in Charge by Military—Herbert Larsen and Frederick Larsen, recently brought down from the West Coast by the military police and charged in the local Police Court with being deserters and handed over to the military authorities, were taken over to Vancouver last night by an escort which was sent from the Mainland for them. Edwin Hundon, another young man of military age charged with a similar offence, was also taken to the Mainland.

Canadian Club Sale Saturday—The Women's Canadian Club will hold a rummage sale next Saturday, Sept. 7, at 749 Fort Street. Members or friends desiring to donate articles for the sale are asked to leave them at the above address on the preceding day, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. Persons unable to call with donations at the rooms may make arrangements for their delivery by telephoning the secretary, No. 4221L, and they will be called for.

Victoria High School—The work at the High School will commence on Tuesday, September 3, at 9:15 a. m. Pupils of the second, third and fourth years, i. e., Advanced Junior, Second Year Commercial, Junior and Senior Matriculation, will assemble at 9:15 for registration and allocation to classes. Pupils from outside points wishing to enroll in any of these classes must bring certificates to show they are qualified to enter. Pupils entering the school for the work of the first year in any of the courses will present themselves at 1 p. m. for enrollment. Pupils coming from points outside Victoria or Saanich must bring certificates of entrance to High School. Parents or guardians who are desirous of making application for admission to High School for their children under special conditions are requested to call at the office from 3 to 4:30 p. m. on that date.

Mine Safety Contests — Tomorrow the annual meeting of the Vancouver Island Mine Safety Association will be held at Cumberland, when the customary annual competitions between teams representing various mine rescue companies of Island coal mines will be held in mine rescue and first aid work. The contests will be for the cups and trophies annual donated by the government and private individuals, and it is expected the struggle will narrow down to the teams representing the Canadian Western Fuel Company and the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited. The judges this year will be Mr. J. Bagley, Inspector of Mines for the State of Washington; Mr. W. H. Sanderson, mine safety engineer and western manager of the Mines Safety Appliance Company, of Seattle, and Mr. George Wilkinson, Chief Mines Inspector of British Columbia. The meeting will be attended by Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines.

Had Narrow Escape—A fortunate circumstance undoubtedly saved the life of a small boy at the City Park bathing pavilion on the Gorge yesterday. The circumstance was the timely arrival of three young ladies, who effected a rescue at a critical moment. The Misses Laura Archibald, of Coronation Avenue; Jessie Gordon, of Woodland Road, and I. H. Gordon, of Blanshard Street, had been themselves bathing in the Gorge near the pavilion, and, having decided to proceed to the B. C. Electric Park for further swimming, were on their way when their attention was arrested by cries from the water. They observed a boy of about ten years struggling frantically, having apparently slipped from the log on which he had been playing. No others were about. The young ladies went at once to his assistance. Miss Archibald reached the lad at the moment of his going under and brought him to the shore. He was badly frightened, but otherwise little the worse for his experience. In the excitement the ladies failed to discover his name.

Public School Registration

Pupils attending school for the first time on Tuesday next do not require permits from the School Board Office. They should apply at the school for admission. Children under six cannot be admitted.

Pupils of any grade in the Sir James Douglas district and pupils of Intermediate and Senior grades in the Bank Street district East of Richmond Avenue can attend the Margaret Jenkins School if they desire, but no transfers from one school to another during the term can be made except by change of residence.

EDWARD B. PAUL,
Municipal Inspector of Schools.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B.C., at 8 p.m., August 31, 1918.

SYNOPSIS

The barometer remains abnormally high over northern British Columbia and fine warm weather continues on the Pacific Slope, while on the Prairie Provinces light local showers have occurred.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	50	79
Vancouver	58	72
Kamloops	54	82
Barkerville	44	[illegible]
Prince Rupert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dawson, Y. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calgary, Alta.	[illegible]	..
Winnipeg, Man.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland, Ore.	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco, Cal.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Arthur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penticton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nelson	[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY TEMPERATURE

Highest	[illegible]
Lowest	[illegible]
Average	[illegible]
Minimum on grass	[illegible]

Bright sunshine, 12 hrs. [illegible] min.; general state of weather, fine.

Cameron & Caldwell sightseeing cars leave Dominion Hotel Tonight, 7:30, for the Observatory. The Heavens will be under observation. Cars leave Observatory 10:30 p.m. Fare $1.00 round trip.

License No. 8-[illegible]

EVERYTHING

Going at Popular Prices—Read the List

Buy Copas & Young Groceries. "Quality Counts."

ROYAL YEAST CAKES Per box	5c	SUNLIGHT SOAP 2 bars	15c
C. & Y. BREAD FLOUR 24-lb. sack	$1.48	NICE RICH FLAVORY TEA Per lb., 45¢, or 3 lbs. for	$1.30
SWIFT'S MARGARINE Per lb.	35c	WHITE SWAN WASHING POWDER Large packet	22c
NICE TABLE VINEGAR Large bottle	15c	SELECTED SMALL PICNIC HAMS Per lb.	32c
HOLBROOK'S VINEGAR Large bottle	30c	RED RIBBON BUCKWHEAT FLOUR Per packet	25c
PACIFIC CREAM Large can	10c	NICE FRESH BROKEN BISCUITS Per lb.	15c
ST. CHARLES CREAM 2 large cans	25c	MIXED PICKLES or CHOW-CHOW Small jar	15c

We Advertise What's True and Buy From All-British Firms

COPAS & YOUNG

Phones 94 and 95 ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets Phones 94 and 95

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY—LABOR DAY

Hoosier Beauty

Real Kitchen Help

The Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet is more than merely storage space—it is a labor-saving machine scientifically planned to save you miles of steps and hours of drudgery.

Install one of these in your kitchen and you'll get more pleasure out of your kitchen work and more time for other work or pleasure.

It will be your "most liked" furniture piece.

Now is a good time to get one. They will be difficult to procure soon and prices are bound to advance.

Come in and see them.

Hand-Painted Art Pottery

Have you seen the New Hand-Painted Art Pottery pieces recently placed on display?

There is a very artistic showing of moderately-priced things — useful as well as decorative creations.

New and quaint shapes in Jardinieres, Vases, Fern Pots, etc.

Jardinieres, $4.05 to $1.35
Vases, $1.08 to....... 55¢
Fern Pots, $2.25 to 55¢

Carpets

You'll find the choosing of a carpet is an easy matter here. The assortment is large enough in size, color combinations and patterns to make the choosing of something suitable a pleasure rather than a task.

There is quality you'll find hard to equal these days—and prices are right.

WEILER BROS.

Government St. Limited Near Post Office

The latest automatic lens grinding machinery and appliances.

J. H. Le Page Opt. D.

Optometrist and Optician
Main Entrance, Sayward Bldg., Corner Douglas and View

FOR SALE

One Dodge Friction Clutch, 11 Self-Oiling 18-in. Drop Hangers, for 2 7-16 shaft.

Apply The Colonist Office

Patriotic Aid Subscriptions—The following are among some of the subscriptions recently received by the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society: Times staff, $27.25; employees B. C. Electric, $37.13; employees Victoria Gas Co., $4.27; employees Gordon's Ltd., $20; employees F. R. Stewart & Co., $8.75; employees Cameron Lumber Co., $16.50; employees E. & N. Railway, $42.12; inside employees City Hall, $49; staff Pemberton & Son, $17.50.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

King's Daughters meeting, Rest Room, 10:30 a.m., September 4th.

The James Bay Methodist Sunday School will hold a basket picnic at the Willows Beach, Monday next, Labor Day. Special car from the church at 1:30 p.m.

Dancing. Mlle. Barbara Fay, ballet mistress, announces new term now starting. Operatic Toe, Russian and Italian Ballet, Oriental and Classic Dancing. For particulars apply 735 Vancouver St., 2-4 p.m.

Missing Heirs Sought—Charles H. Goodrich, alias Charles H. Gordon, formerly of Hartford, Connecticut, is heir to a valuable estate, which in case of his death, belongs to his children. He or they are requested to communicate immediately with the attorneys for the estate, Platt & Platt, Platt Building, Portland, Oregon.

NORMAN HIRST

Expert Auto and Electrical Engineer
Specialty: Starting, Lighing and Ignition Systems.
Garage, 1052 Fort St. Phone 5569

DR. A. A. HUMBER
DENTIST
Hours by appointment.
Tel. 2168 206 Pemberton

Canada Food Board License No. 11-[illegible]

Purity—

is a word that tells the tale of "Homade" deliciousness. Absolute purity of ingredients makes these Chocolates the safe sweets for kiddies and grown-ups alike. Prices, per pound, from

75c to $1.25

STEVENSON'S

Head Store 735 Yates Street
Branches
1115 Douglas St. and in Willows' Drug Store, Corner of Fort and Government Sts.

RETURNED SOLDIERS

The work of finding suitable employment for the returned soldier needs your assistance. When you have employment to offer, kindly communicate with the Secretary,

The Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee
104 Union Bank Building
Telephone No. 3640

Prices of Millwood

Cord Loads $4.25
Half Cords $2.25
Kindling, half cords .. $2.50

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.
Phones 771 and 5000

The Y.M.C.A. Building

is conveniently located at the corner of Blanshard and View Streets.

Comfortable Bedrooms, exhilarating shower baths, splendid swimming pool and other privileges are available to men and boys at moderate charges.

Come and See

Dover Sad Irons

In sets of 3, with hood, handle and aluminum stand. Handsomely nickel-plated. Special, per set $2.25
Wash Boilers—All hand-made, heavy bright tin, with copper bottoms. Each, $2.50 and $3.15
Clothes Baskets — Hardwood splint, square make, well finished and strongly made. Each $1.75 and $1.25
Clothes Wringers—Finest quality, 11-inch rubber rolls; fully guaranteed. $7.50 and $6.50
Vacuum Washers — For heavy articles. Very convenient. Price, each ....90¢

Wash Boards—Glass, each 60¢ Enamel, each, 50¢

HALLIDAY'S
[illegible] Yates Street Phone [illegible]
Next Door Gordons, Limited
We sell for cash and save you money

Washing Powder — Big special, 3 pkg. 25¢

Try a Little

of our Coal and we are sure that you will follow up with another order later on.
The orders that follow a trial of

Our Coal

prove its superior quality and our square dealing. We give you full weight for every ton and deliver promptly.
How much shall we send you?

Mackay & Gillespie, Limited
Office, 738 Fort Street Phones, 149-622

"SAM SCOTT SUITS BOYS"

All Ready for the School Opening?

If not, we can be of valuable assistance to you. Our stock of Boys' School Clothes was never so complete, and we beg to make the following suggestions:

Boys' Suits in tweeds and serges priced up from	$7.50
Boys' Bloomer Pants at $2 to	$3.00
Boys' Sweater Coats from $3.50 to	$8.00
Boys' Cotton Ribbed Stockings at	50¢
Boys' All-Wool Stockings from 75c to	$1.25

Sam McScott
BOYS' CLOTHES SPECIALIST
1225 Douglas Street

Baggage Transfer

We Never Close
3 Phones—2505

Victoria Baggage Co.

BEAD TASSELS
JUST ARRIVED

Chinese Bead Tassels, all styles and very pretty shades. Per pair	30¢
Tassels in silks and gold designs, many pretty colors, from	25¢
Chinese Ivory Knitting Needles and Bamboo Knitting Needles.	
Oriental Fancy Ribbons, per yard, from	15¢
Carved Ivory Jewelry Cases, all sizes and all kinds.	
China Silks, very good quality, at	85¢

All Visitors Are Invited

LEE DYE & CO.
715 View St. Phone 134
Just Above Douglas

B. C. Funeral Co.
(HAYWARD'S, LTD.)
Phones 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238
734 Broughton Street
Established 1867

Motor or Horse-Drawn Equipment

THOMSON'S FUNERAL CHAPEL
827 Pandora Avenue
Phone 498 Day or Night

When you think of Glasses—think of—
CLUGSTON
1241 Broad Street

At J. N. Harvey, Ltd., Union Men's Store

Men! You'll Get Clothes Satisfaction If You Purchase One of Our $25, $30 or $35 Suits

Tailored by experts in styles correct for the present season, with plenty of choice in models to assure you a garment that suits your figure.

Plain navy blue or plain grey, also neat stripes or checks in browns and greys.

Alteration if necessary, made free of charge.

The New Hats Have Arrived From Stetson and Mallory

In the new silk and rough finish. Entirely new shapes and natty shades of green and brown. $5.50 and ...$7.00

These Eastern Brand Caps Are New for Fall

The shapes are good and the colors smart. $1.50 to $3.00
Tweed Hats—Popular for Fall wear. Many different colors. $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50

J.N.HARVEY LTD.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS
Two Big Union Stores for Men
614-616 YATES STREET
Also 125-127 Hastings St. West, Vancouver

Look for the Big Red Arrow Sign

IN LAST ANAYLSIS STEEL COMES FIRST

Chairman of United States War Industries Board Refers to Product as "Neck of Bottle," Industrially.

Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, speaking in Washington a week ago, referred to steel being "the neck of the bottle," industrially speaking. By this, he explained, he meant the insistent war needs of steel, at home and abroad, the demands that increase every time estimates are made, and the difficulties of producing steel, which are due to lack of by-product coal, and coke, more than to any other cause. There is plenty of pig iron and slag, but the coke which must be used with it to produce steel is lacking.

It was to consider the entire steel situation that a number of the most prominent men in the business met in Washington on Thursday in conference with representatives of the War Industries Board. The steel representatives included Messrs. James E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company, A. G. Dinkey of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company; John A. Topping of the Republic Steel and Iron Company and others. Mr. Baruch presided. There were also in attendance Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator; Mr. Carl Gray, representing the Railroad Administration and Felix Frankfurter, representing the Department of Labor.

While the figures of the government steel requirements for the next six months were not given out, the estimates have been from 22,000,000 to slightly under 25,000,000 tons. Normal production for that period is only about 16,000,000 tons.

The problem therefore is to increase production and to cut off all uses of steel not absolutely required, always bearing in mind that the government must be served first.

The order of the government's needs was set down as that of the railroads first; shipbuilding second; War Department third, and Navy fourth.

CHILDREN WEAR BANDS

Detroit has adopted an effective scheme of segregating children suffering from whooping-cough, and a few days ago in that city no less than 435 boys and girls suffering with the infection were decorated with "whooping-cough" arm bands. The idea is being taken up by other cities, and may in time be adopted here.

The bands are regarded by many of the children almost as a badge of honor. The exclusiveness of not being allowed to mix with other children appealed to one small girl who proudly exhibited her arm and called tantalizingly over the back fence: "You can't play with me; you haven't got the whooping cough."

Italian mothers are exhibiting much foresight by bringing their babies who have whooping cough to the clinics to be inoculated. Most foreign mothers, say the Board of Health authorities, in the past have feared to do anything that would cause their infants slight temporary pain, even though it might be the means of saving their lives.

Pte. Alex. [illegible] 1916, with the 103rd Battalion.

Pte. Tom Gamlen, of the 29th Vancouver Battalion, who was wounded in the recent fighting, and was admitted to the 3rd Australian General Hospital, France, on August 11.

SIX JUBILEE NURSES ACCEPTED BY U.S.A.

All Trained Under Miss MacKenzie, They Are Due to Report at Washington on October 18 for Duty Overseas.

A great compliment has been paid by the United States military authorities to the Canadian nursing profession in general, and more particularly to Miss MacKenzie, lady superintendent of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, in the acceptance by the American army of six of the trained nurses of this well-known nursing institution. They will report in Washington, D.C., on October 18 for duty overseas.

The United States Army Medical Service's gain is British Columbia's loss. All six nurses are supervisors at the Jubilee Hospital and hold highly responsible positions. Recognition of the tribute to Miss MacKenzie's ability in training is to be found in the fact that each of the six took her hospital training under the present superintendent of the local hospital, two having come here from the Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco, where they graduated during Miss MacKenzie's term as matron there. These two nurses are Mrs. Ordway, who is supervisor in the maternity department at the Jubilee, and Miss Jonassen, who is in charge of the Strathcona ward. The remaining four nurses were all trained by Miss MacKenzie at the local institution: Miss Hall, head of the operating room at the Jubilee Hospital; Miss Clinton, supervisor of the nursery wards; Miss Cockrell, teacher for probationers, and Miss McKenny, who is in charge of the women's ward.

Mutual Regrets

Speaking of the departure of six such splendidly qualified nurses, Miss MacKenzie yesterday said that the only thing that reconciled her to the loss the hospital is sustaining is the fact that the nurses are going to help in the work of healing the wounded soldiers. She herself would like to be going with them if circumstances permitted. On their side the nurses say that the only thing that would take them away from Miss MacKenzie is the war. The United States is calling for one thousand nurses a month, and finds it difficult to get them. Canadian nurses evidently stand very high in the estimation of the American military authorities, and when the application forms were signed by one whose standard for proficiency is so well known as Miss MacKenzie's there was no hesitation in accepting the applicants.

THEIR ROLL OF HONOR

Water Rights Branch of Department of Lands Has Given Many to Army.

The various B. C. Governmental departments have been splendidly represented in the Great War, but in proportion to size few have given more liberally of men than the Water Rights branch of the Department of Lands, and the Roll of Honor published in connection with the last report issued makes an interesting and valuable record. The following are the names inscribed therein: Lt. T. H. Bewlay, assistant engineer, Royal Garrison Artillery; Lt. J. M. Case, assistant engineer, Canadian Engineers, C.E.F.; Sergt.-Major W. T. Taylor, draughtsman, 47th Battalion, C.E.F.; Major C. C. Allen, assistant engineer, 172nd Battalion, C.E.F.; Lt. A. P. Augustine, assistant engineer, Canadian Engineers, C.E.F.; Lt. R. H. Columbine, clerk, Bedfordshire Regt. Sergt. A. O. G. Crawford, clerk, C.A.S.C., C.E.F.; Lt. K. R. F. Denniston, clerk, Royal Field Artillery; Sub.-Lt. W. B. Evans, draughtsman, Royal Naval Air Service; Pte. G. R. Ford, draughtsman, 103rd Battalion, C.E.F.; Corp. W. P. Hall, clerk, Infantry, C.E.F.; *Pte. A. G. Hatton, draughtsman, 5th Battalion, C.E.F.; Pte. S. C. Hawkins, clerk, 88th Regt. Overseas Co.; Major H. B. Hicks, district engineer, 54th Battalion, C.E.F.; *Lt. A. J. Hudson, clerk, 48th Battalion, C.E.F.; Lt. E. A. Jamieson, district engineer, Canadian Army Ordnance; Lt. H. A. T. Jones, clerk, Durham Light Infantry; *Gunner F. W. Knewstubb, divisional engineer, Canadian Field Artillery, C.E.F.; Capt. J. R. Lewis, clerk, C.A.M.C., C.E.F.; Pte. A. Long, draughtsman, C.A.M.C., C.E.F.; Sapper R. H. Lowry, draughtsman, Canadian Engineers, C.E.F.; Bmd. A. D. Marshall, draughtsman, Canadian Field Artillery, C.E.F.; Sergt. J. H. Mountain, clerk, 88th Regt. Overseas Co.; Lt. O. F. D. Norrington, district engineer, 143rd Battalion, C.E.F.; Gunner W. N. Renouf, clerk, Artillery, C.E.F.; Lt. F. A. Richardson, draughtsman, Royal Field Artillery; *Lt. J. F. Rowlands, divisional engineer, C.A.S.C., C.E.F.; Capt. C. R. Scharff, clerk, 25th Battalion, C.E.F.; Capt. W. G. A. Shadwell, clerk, Royal Marine Artillery.

*Returned.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' ISSUE OF BUZZER

Special Edition of B.C. Electric Company's Weekly Will Be Found on Street Cars Tomorrow Morning.

A special boys' and girls' edition of The Buzzer, the unofficial organ of the B. C. Electric which goes into circulation on the first cars sent out from the sheds on Monday mornings, is to be put out tomorrow morning. Every youth and maiden from seven Summers up to fourteen will be sighing over the passing of the holidays and the stern recall to lesson books. But while the alphabet and the rudiments of higher mathematics are being imbibed in the school hours, the B. C. Electric Company is trying to claim a little attention for the periods of recess and play to instil a few important principles on the subject of "safety first." The lesson is set ou in this number of The Buzzer, a copy of which should be in the hands of every child old enough to understand the moral of a picture.

"Hello, Boys and Girls! This is your number of the Buzzer." That is the way the editor of this special number greets his little readers. Then he very tactfully begins to talk to them about their holidays. This is very clever. Because before they know it everyone of them will be led straight into the story of Jimmy Jones. And what Jimmy did and did not do and the consequences thereof is very important information both to the boys and girls and to the car conductor and the motorman. There is a precept about carrying an open umbrella across the car tracks without looking to see if a car is coming; another one about darting in front of the tram on a scooter; another about riding a bicycle while clinging to the handrail of a car. The lessons are illustrated, and show just what kind of accident might happen to Jimmy Jones or any other small boy or girl who disobeyed the injunctions.

Incidentally it should be mentioned that the pictures appeared in a magazine issued by the Kansas City Street Railway Company, The Railwayman. The B. C. Electric Company thought they so very aptly illustrated just the kind of experience which they are constantly having both with grownups and small folk that they used them for their story.

ABNORMAL WEATHER

Rainfall for the Past Month Much Greater Than the Average and Sunshine Less.

The past month was decidedly abnormal in regard to weather conditions. Although the mean temperature for the month was very little below the average, the rainfall was quite a lot above it and the sunshine considerably below it.

Mr. Napier Denison, director of the Meteorological Observatory at Gonzales Heights, supplies the following figures from the month's weather records:

The mean temperature for the month was 59.5, the highest being 80 degrees on the 30th and the lowest 49.5 on the 12th and 19th.

The total rainfall for the month was 1.78 inches, which is 1.19 above the average for the month of August in Victoria; there were no fewer than fourteen days in the month on which rain fell. The instruments at the Observatory registered 278 hours and 42 minutes of bright sunshine, which is 25 hours below the average.

Abnormally high temperatures have been experienced during the last two days on the Pacific Slope. The highest temperatures registered here were 79 yesterday and 80 the day before, and a feature of the unusual warmth is that the temperature has been abnormally high in the night. The heat has been greater to the south of this district than in the interior of the Province, being due to warm winds from the ocean. Portland, Oregon, registered a maximum of 90 for each of the two days, in southern Oregon the mercury went up to 100 on Friday and to 110 in the Sacramento Valley.

POLICE DANCE SERIES

Bluecoats Will Shortly Initiate Third Season's Weekly Entertainment for Their Friends.

The first of the coming season's series of dances to be given under the auspices of the Police Recreation Club will be held on Monday evening, the 16th inst. The members of the department are making preparations for what they hope will prove to be the most successful series yet held and nothing is being left undone to make it so.

The winter dances held by the department in the past two seasons were most enjoyable and weekly large numbers availed themselves of the invitations issued. For the coming series Ozard's orchestra has been engaged. The dances will be restricted to those possessed of invitations, which may now be secured from the Secretary of the Police Recreation Club, Jailor Varney ('phone 4573L), or from detective department. As in previous years, an entrance fee of twenty-five cents for each person attending the dance will be charged, the proceeds to be devoted to the fund of the Club.

OBITUARY NOTICES

The funeral of Captain Samuel Balcom took place yesterday afternoon from the chapel of the B.C. Funeral Co. Rev. Dr. Butler officiated and a special choir under the direction of Mr. Hughes rendered most acceptably the hymns, "Peace Like a River," "The Riches of His Grace," and "Thy Light Shall Break." Captains J. C. Foot, J. E. Butler, G. H. Brown, P. Shadforth, G. J. Hawes, and W. H. Whitley were pallbearers.

The funeral of Mr. Frederick William Dawson took place yesterday from the Sands Funeral Chapel, and fifteen minutes later service was held at Christ Church Cathedral by the Rev. Dean Quainton. The pallbearers were: Messrs. D. Reid, R. W. Perry, J. Cameron, A. White, J. H. Emery, and F. D. Ives. Interment was made in Ross Bay Cemetery.

The funeral of Mr. Guy D. Shalhard took place yesterday afternoon from the B.C. Funeral Chapel, the Rev. Gilbert Cook officiating. Mr. F. Giles presided at the organ, while the large gathering sang "Abide with Me" and "Safe in the Arms of Jesus." Messrs. C. J. Ward, J. Mitchell, W. Richmond, and D. Crawford, all employees of the Victoria Steam Laundry, were pallbearers.

The death occurred on Friday evening of George Acton Neeves, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Neeves, of Sidney. The remains are reposing at the Sands Funeral Chapel, and will be removed on Monday morning to Sidney, where interment will be made.

TRANSFERS PROPERTY AND BEATS WARRANT

Facing a charge of having in his possession banned Bible Student literature, Dr. Alexander McCarter appeared in the police court yesterday morning. A few days ago he was sentenced to a $200 fine or three months' imprisonment in the same court for the same offence, and he was haled before Magistrate Jay for the second time after a raid on the Brown Block had disclosed a huge pile of the banned publications which accused admitted were in his care for safekeeping. Accused pleaded guilty and judgment was deferred until Tuesday.

After a $200 fine had been imposed in the first case a distress warrant was issued to collect the fine and prevent the expense of a jail term. It was then found that McCarter had transferred by a deed of gift all his personal property to his wife. McCarter is still at large pending a settlement of his affairs. He told the court that he would not pay the fine, and that he spent his money as fast as he made it. He had already at this time transferred his property and registered the deed.

Against Prohibition

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Petitions protesting against war time prohibition on the part of labor, said to have been signed by 3,000,000 wage earners in 43 states, have been presented to President Wilson by a committee composed of Rolla C. Sexton, Henry Sterling and J. J. Henley.

"Close the Avenue of Future Regret"

There can be no regret—present or future—if you purchase your Piano from Fletcher Bros., Victoria's oldest and most reliable music house, who sell only such reliable instruments as

**Gerhard Heintzman,
Nordheimer, Mendelssohn
and Steinway Pianos**

—at prices ranging from $375 to $1,500. No matter which of these you may select, you will procure a Piano that will give life-long satisfaction and enjoyment—the best product of the most famous makers.

Sole Distributors:

FLETCHER BROS.
Western Canada's Largest Music House
1121 GOVERNMENT ST. and 607 VIEW ST.
In the New Spencer Building Also at Vancouver

Canada Food Board Licence No. 5-996

Too Hot to Cook Dinner!

Well, don't! Go to the Yorkshire Bakery and buy some of their delicious Melton-Mowbray, Beef, Pork and Rabbit Pies, Sausage Rolls and Veal Ham Patties, Cakes, etc. They will tempt the most jaded appetite on a hot day.

The Yorkshire Bakery
New Address 641 — Yates Street — 641 King Edward Block
(Opposite Our Old Stand)

E. B. JONES

Watch Our Ad for School Supplies

CASH AND CARRY

HELP YOURSELF

Monday Store Closed All Day

E. B. Jones
"RED DIAMOND" CASH AND CARRY STORE
Where Prices Do the Talking
643 YATES STREET
Food Control License Applied for.
King Edward Block

$25 Does It!

Buys men and women a made to order suit from English goods. The Fall materials are here. Be measured.

Charlie Hope
1434 Government Phone 2689

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OPEN SUNDAY AND MONDAY
Take your meals at
The Tea Kettle
MISS M. WOOLDRIDGE
Corner Douglas and View Streets
Phone [illegible]

SANDS
Funeral Furnishing Co., Ltd.
Licensed Embalmers and Funeral Directors. Competent lady in attendance. Authorized Naval and Military Contractors.
Phone 3306. 1612 Quadra St.

Store Will Be Closed All Day Monday

Store Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday, 1 p.m. Saturday, 9:30 p.m.

Fall Styles That Set the Pace in the Ever Popular One-Piece Dress

Modern style finds its best inspiration in the simple afternoon frock, and tailleurs of serge, jersey, Georgettes, satins and similar fabrics, as the keynote of modern fashion is found in utility and serviceability.

We have always believed that effective styles should deliberately side-step the extreme, the garishly different, and should strive for very simple effects—especially in these times when the extravagant use of material is taboo.

Furthermore, we anticipated this trend in a practical manner, and are now showing many smart but serviceable one-piece dress models, which range in price from

$17.50 to $65

Ladies' Sample Suit House

"Where Style Meets Moderate Price"

721 YATES STREET Phone 1901

FALL MILLINERY

In Charming Variety

The Autumn Hats achieve individuality easily—by virtue of the fact that they are hand-made in almost every detail—by reason of the freedom which Fashion permits as to choice of size—and because of their infinitely varied lines and proportions. And to these add trimming originations uniquely clever and charming.

That the Hats are very becoming this season no one can doubt after inspecting the odd but graceful shapes of both French and American designers.

Their smartness lies in the clever designing and uncommon application of garniture, such as burnt ostrich, quills, flowers and fancy ornaments. The showing is remarkably attractive.

As our business increased during the past few seasons we were compelled to enlarge our millinery emporium; newly decorated in ivory white and so arranged as to give you an excellent atmosphere in which to consider your wants and above all, a polite, quiet, obliging service to help you choose your Chapeau.

A visit to our millinery shop will be highly appreciated and places you under no obligation.

Our prices are from $5.00 to $10.00 less than you are accustomed to pay for a very ordinary Hat in any other store.

South African Plume Shop

753 Yates Street Phone 2818

GIRL GUIDE NOTES

No. 1 and No. 2 Companies will resume their drills on Friday next, September 6. A good programme has been arranged for the season's work, and it is hoped that there will be a full attendance next Friday, as arrangements for the Inter-Patrol Competitions have to be made, and leaders will also be appointed for the various patrols.

Members of No. 5 Company are reminded that the drills have been resumed, and are being held every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Recruits will be welcome.

Guides have been invited to assist in the forthcoming Navy League Tag Day on Saturday, 7th September, and final instructions will be given them at their drills. All Guides are asked to bear this in mind and keep next Saturday free for this work.

CALGARY, Aug. 31.—It is estimated by prominnet grain men of this cit ythat there will be a large quantity of frozen wheat in the northern Alberta district available for grinding as substitutes, and that the Canada Food Board probably will follow with permission to grind certain grades of the Alberta product for this purpose, as was done in the case of the winter-killed section of Ontario, according to a dispatch received from the East.

Dreaming of by-gone days

NOT so very long ago the little pictures in this advertisement depicted the weekly routine of this busy housewife. But, doing a little thinking, she saw where she could save flour otherwise wasted in the process of home baking, eliminate a lot of worry and have 15 Extra Leisure Hours for every 50-lb. sack of flour by using baker's bread.

LOOKING around for a loaf up to her highest standard, she picked on SHELLY'S 4X Bread. She found it to be non-crumbling; moisture retaining; possessed of the richest of golden colored crusts and wheatiest of flavors. Hubby enjoyed it immensely. Now, her baking hours are "bygone days."

Sold Around the Corner—Or Phone

Shelly Bros. Limited

PHONE 444

Food License No. 5-1061

SHELLY'S 4X BREAD

PART OF OLD RESERVE UNDER CULTIVATION

Victoria West Brotherhood Plant Four Acres for Own Use — Successful Experiment in Vegetable Raising.

Last Spring, when the greater production cry was strong and men started studying gardening from handbooks and learning to discern a potato bloom from sweet peas, the Victoria West Brotherhood, an association formed to stimulate community interest, Red Cross work, athletics, health and morals, decided that there was a large expanse of ground on the old Songhees Reserve which would produce a lot of vegetables. Application to Premier Oliver resulted in the granting free of cost for cultivation as much of the reserve as could be used. The Brotherhood members who had not big enough gardens at home to keep them busy, each took a plot, about the size of a city lot, a few taking only a half-lot. On these they are growing produce for their own use. About four acres are at present under cultivation and on Saturday afternoons and in the evenings doctors, pastors, life insurance men, foreman, a school board secretary, and men of equally varied and dignified works, take off their coats and stem the weed offensive.

When this gardening scheme was decided upon, a committee was formed of Messrs. Fred. Waller, C. Pope, W. Armstrong, and J. C. Casson, and these gentlemen supervised the working out of the idea. Before starting to plant anything, expert advice was obtained from the Agricultural branch of the Parliament buildings, Professor Stevenson, of the Experimental Farm, and others, all of whom came to Victoria West and lectured there. Professor Stevenson advised beans and potatoes as the main crops, and his advice has been followed.

Beans and Potatoes

The city ploughed, disked and harrowed the reserve property, the expense being divided among the members who were taking advantage of the gardens. The whole expense of preparing the land was $54.

As has been stated, beans and potatoes predominate, some fine specimens being grown. Other vegetables were grown to suit individual needs. For example, one man grew oats for his chickens, while another produced mangels for the same purpose. Corn, cabbage, beets, squash, and parsnips are grown also, Mr. Pope having some fine squash.

A great deal of the property had to be cleared of underbrush, principally wild rose bushes, and then over half the four acres were gone over with a mattock to remove the roots. Piles of debris and stones on the side of the field give ample evidence of patient toil. The part of the garden that was not mattocked has not produced such a good crop as the other part.

Now that the land has lost its overgrown and wild appearance and is becoming fit to grow things on, there is talk of using that part of the reserve for shipbuilding, so the Brotherhood may have to give up their land next year.

Mr. Jack Battersby, a resident of Victoria West, is unable to get around and garden himself owing to rheumatism, but he was interested in the work and the boys of the Brotherhood liked him. The gardening members cleared a lot of Indian bones and clam shells and planted a garden for him. The potatoes in particular are flourishing and well-kept, and the whole garden is growing well. Mr. Battersby comes down and looks at his garden when the rest of the boys are busy pulling weeds and disturbing the soil.

Dry Cultivation a Success

There has never at any time been any form of irrigation used on the Brotherhood gardens, the rain supplying all moisture. This has resulted in what is called dry farming, the top of the soil being kept very fine in order to retain the moisture. After every rain the gardeners may be seen out on the reserve with their rakes, going over the entire gardens. This dry-farming idea came from Professor Stevenson, and has certainly worked out perfectly.

This garden is not by any means the first useful accomplishment of the Victoria West Brotherhood, of which Dr. Raynor is president. It was through their efforts that Victoria West obtained a public park, and this only after quite an agitation. This park has been levelled and partly sown, and will eventually be laid out for baseball, football and probably tennis.

The Brotherhood have also held a successful picnic and a father and son banquet, combined with other social affairs. It is said that Johnson Street Bridge will be the next thing they will go after.

The gardens are expected to be a financial success, one man planning to get thirty bags of potatoes off his ground, where he sowed less than 100 pounds, netting a handsome profit. If the crops are ready in time and are up to expectations an exhibit will probably be made in the Home Products Fair. The Brotherhood may also utilise a stall to boost for the reforms and projects they desire.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. E. E. Blackwood, formerly manager of the Victoria office of the Northern Pacific, and for some time has been in charge of the Tacoma office of the same company, is in the city for a few days visiting his home here.

The Misses Myrtle James and Nyn Fullerton are spending the holiday week-end in Vancouver.

Miss Mary Mahaffy, M. A., T. C. D., B. A., R. U. I., recently principal of the Port Alberni and Ladner High Schools, has been appointed by Miss Barton to the staff of St. Margaret's School, Victoria. Miss Mahaffy was formerly assistant mistress in Alexandra School, Dublin, and at Orme Girls' High School, Staffordshire, England.

Miss Mollie Cummins, daughter of Mrs. Colin Cummins, left yesterday afternoon for Vancouver, where she will take a two-year nursing course in the General Hospital.

Miss Josie McAdam and Miss Bessi McAdam, of Toronto, are spending the Summer in the city. They are nieces of the late Hon. William and Mrs. Templeman.

Mrs. Ovington Watt, who has been in England for the past two years, has returned to Vancouver and is staying with her parents, J. W. Weart, M. P. P., and Mrs. Weart.

Friday's issue of The Vancouver World contained the announcement of the approaching marriage of Mrs. C. M. Marpole and Mr. W. P. Powell, both of the Mainland city. Their marriage will take place this week.

Mrs. F. M. Bryant, 375 Linden Avenue, left yesterday for the Mainland en route to Deloraine, Man., where she will visit during September with Mrs. Harvey Sutherland. Before her marriage Mrs. Sutherland was Miss Flossie Baker, of Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pruden, of Vancouver, whose marriage took place in that city last week, are spending their honeymoon visiting Island points. The bride was formerly Miss Dorothy Burton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Burton, of the Mainland city.

Local friends of the bride-elect will be interested in the announcement of the engagement of Nursing Sister Dorothy Helen Montizambert, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Montizambert, of Vancouver, to Cadet Hugh MacKay Patterson, third son of Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson, Westmount. The marriage will take place in England in October.

Next Thursday the Girls' Corner Club will hold a rally at their rooms, 717 Courtney Street. Supper will be served at 6 o'clock and will be followed by a social hour. Members have been asked to bring their friends and all young women interested in the work of the club are invited to attend.

Mr. Robert Newcomb, United States vice-consul, has left for Seattle, where he will spend a few days visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. (Dr.) Drysdale, of Nanaimo, is visiting Victoria on a short vacation.

Mrs. M. J. Hodgson, of Linden Avenue, is leaving today for Nanaimo, where she will spend several weeks visiting relatives.

Miss Margaret Taylor and Miss Alice Taylor, of Vancouver, are spending the week-end as guests of Miss Elsie Hodgson, 816 Linden Avenue.

Mrs. D. A. Kinley, accompanied by her sister, Miss Irene M. McCreadie, of 1217 McKenzie Street, left for the mainland this afternoon, where they will spend a few days visiting friends.

The Canadian Conservatory of Music gave a most attractive recital last Friday evening before a large and appreciative audience at the Knights of Columbus hall. The conservatory orchestra played a number of bright selections under the direction of the principal, M. J. Campbell Johnson. The following pupils contributed numbers to the programme: Misses McNaughton, Anderson, Clyde, Hutchinson, Way, Johnson, Broadwell, Mrs. McRae, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Gaynor, Mr. Heard, Mr. Pitt, Master Wylie, and Master Hunt.

CANADA'S ENDEAVOR FOR SAILORS' WEEK

Victoria, Too, Is to Be Asked to Do Something to Repay the Sailor a Little of What the Nation Owes Him.

The first week in September will be unique in Canada. It will be Sailors' Week, when Canada as a nation will endeavor to repay to the sailor a little of what she owes him, but she can never pay to the full her debt. When one thinks of all the suffering, sorrow and death which have fallen to his share during this war with devils, surely there will be a longing to do something to help the brave fellows of the silent service. The Navy League of Canada has sprung into existence for this purpose and no doubt Victoria will feel in honor bound to do her share. Mr. Rowley, of the Union Bank of Canada, will be only too happy to receive cheques, great or small, for this purpose in his character of treasurer of the local branch.

On Saturday, September 7, a Flag Day will be held in the streets. It will be no ordinary tag day, as every womans' organisation will be represented, and all are looking forward to doing their bit for Jack. Victoria in the past has been mindful of his needs, as the Connaught Seamen's Institute and the Sailors' Club at Esquimalt, both under the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, can testify. But their needs are increasing so rapidly that it requires the Navy League of Canada to cope with them. The Victoria Branch of the Navy League has placed all arrangements for Flag Day in the hands of Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. McMicking and Mrs. Thaw, those well-known friends of the sailor.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Mason and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Twiss, of Vancouver, are guests at the Westholme Hotel.

Mr. W. B. Shakespear, Vancouver, is registered at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. D. E. Burgess, Vancouver, is staying at the Metropole Hotel.

Mrs. Garfield Connell and Mrs. Lillian G. Nye, Seattle, are at the Westholme Hotel.

Mr. Frank Brown, Seattle, is registered at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. C. E. Thompson, James Island, is stopping at the Metropolis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Harris, Vancouver, are guests at the Fairfield Hotel.

Mr. Fred A. White, Seattle, is over on a short business trip and during his stay is registered at the King Edward Hotel.

Mr. L. Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. G. Richardson and Miss McLeod, all of Vancouver, are guests at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. F. Hughes, Vancouver, is registered at the King Edward Hotel.

Mr. P. R. Barnes, Vancouver, is stopping at the Westholme Hotel.

Mr. R. Cruickshanks, James Island, is registered at the Metropolis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Birrell and family, Vancouver, are guests at the King Edward Hotel.

Mr. A. T. Macauly, Sooke, is stopping at the Metropolis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. George McLean, Vancouver, are at the Westholme Hotel.

Can See Chemin des Dames

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The positions won yesterday by the American forces northwest of Soissons, La Liberte points out, give them a fine view along the Chemin des Dames. The Americans now can see the towers of the Laon Cathedral.

Gordon Sproule Limited

Store Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Women's Fall Suits

Of Superior Merit

PRESENTING garments of individual charm and merit which are noteworthy on account of their distinctive styles, high-grade materials and exceptional tailoring.

They represent some of the most worthy modes for Fall, and are shown in beautiful weaves and a wide selection of new colors.

Wool Velours, Duvit de Laines, Silvertones, fine quality Serges, Frost Glow and Gaberdine, in brown, Cuban, wood brown, tan, navy, burgundy, suede, taupe, Pekin, French grey, myrtle, flame, and other shades destined to become popular for the new season.

A Suit of Silvertone, in elephant grey shade, with a smart convertible collar. It shows a novelty panel and belt effect, pleats at the back, and is button trimmed.

A New Fall Suit of unusual becomingness. It is developed in a navy gaberdine and features a convertible collar of navy velvet and a novelty belt. The back is treated in a particularly pleasing manner with inverted pleats.

A Very Smart Suit of Duvit de Laine in Pekin blue. The coat has a velvet collar of generous size, a narrow belt, and is trimmed with novelty buttons.

Monday Being Labor Day, This Store Will Be Closed All Day

Phone 1876 Sayward Building
First Floor, 1877 1211 Douglas Street

The Newest Thing in Footwear

Ladies' Spat Pumps, in bright velour calf or patent leather; flexible Goodyear welted sole; military heel; most comfortable on the foot and unequalled for wear. Price, only $7.50

MUTRIE & SON, 1203 Douglas Street

RED CROSS WORK

Gun Raffle September 10.

The shotgun donated to the Superfluities Shop to be raffled for the Red Cross funds, and which has been exhibited in the window of E. A. Morris, Government Street, will be drawn for Tuesday, September 10. This will give the winner ample time to arrange an outing for the opening for the Fall shooting season. There still remain a few tickets for those who are anxious to take a chance on winning a 60-guinea gun for 50 cents. Tickets are selling at the following places: Morris' cigar store, W. H. Wilkerson, and the Superfluities Shop in the Belmont Block.

Gorge Committee to Meet.

The regular monthly meeting of the Gorge Red Cross committee will be held on Tuesday evening, September 3, at 8 o'clock, in the work rooms, Tillicum Road.

Victoria West Branch

The monthly meeting of the committee of the Victoria West Red Cross branch will be held on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the work rooms. As this will be the first meeting held since July, members are expected to turn out in good numbers.

Anna Held's Estate

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Anna Held, the actress, bequeathed virtually her entire estate, estimated at $300,000, to her daughter, Liane Carrera. The will was filed for probate today. Among a number of cash legacies to persons in Paris and in this country is one of $2,500 to Mrs. Alexander P. Moore (Lillian Russell), of Pittsburg.

Which Would You Choose?

Some new clothes, or that your face should be clear from ugly, disfiguring hair? Surely! no wise woman would hesitate, for what is the good of the former when the latter is all wrong? Miss Hanman guarantees an absolutely permanent cure for this blemish. Eleven years' experience. Consultation free.

MISS HANMAN
22 Winch Building

DANCE
At Empress Hotel
September 2nd, 9 to 1
Women's Auxiliary to G.W.V.A.
Tickets - - $1.00

On sale at Wilkerson's Jewelry Store, Hamsterly's, Morris Music Store and G.W.V.A. Rooms, Fort St. Also Empress Hotel night of dance.

The Business of Being a Housewife

To be thrifty—to pay enough and no more, to get the right service and the right quality in your laundry—is your duty in these times, when every dollar counts.

"We KNOW HOW"

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, Ltd.
PHONE 172

THINK!

How would you like the cold and monotony of the North Sea endured by the Sailor?

Repay on Flag Day, September 7th

The Navy League of Canada

British Columbia Division

Its Aims

(A.) To assist in securing as a primary object of the Imperial Policy the Command of the Seas, as by this means only can the Freedom of the Seas be maintained.

(B.) To spread information showing the vital importance to the British Empire of the maintenance of Naval Supremacy, upon which depend its Trade, Empire and National Existence.

(C.) To urge these matters upon public men and, in particular, upon candidates for Parliament.

(D.) To collect, receive, invest and hold funds and property from voluntary contributions, subscriptions, or such of them as the donors direct.

PIANO TUITION
[illegible]
Pianist and experienced teacher of piano. Pupils prepared for examinations if desired.
1472 St. David Street
[illegible] Phone [illegible]

Why Not Select a Fit-Rite Suit Early?

Why not select your Fall Suit Early? Come now, take your time, and secure exactly the style best suited to your needs. Buy it before the rush. Our first allotment of Fit-Rite Suits is now ready for inspection and selection.

Good Clothes Are Getting Scarce

In our first shipment of new Fall clothes we have received some very fine imported cloths. Imported tweeds and worsteds are almost a thing of the past. Striking patterns and qualities at $35.00 $40.00 .... **$45.00**

Our Medium-Priced Clothes Are Well Made

We are showing an extensive range of med'um priced clothes. You have your choice of dozens of patterns and styles; they are extra well made and specially priced at........ **$25.00**

Business Suit for Men at $15.00

50 Men's Smart Business Suits, in plain grey and invisible stripes; well made, just the suit for knocking around. Special price **$15.00**

All Our Wash Ties Go on Sale at 25c

Our entire stock of Wash Ties, in silk and near-silk mixtures, fancy colored stripes and plain; narrow and wide widths. Regularly sold at 50c and 75c. Clearing price........ **25c**

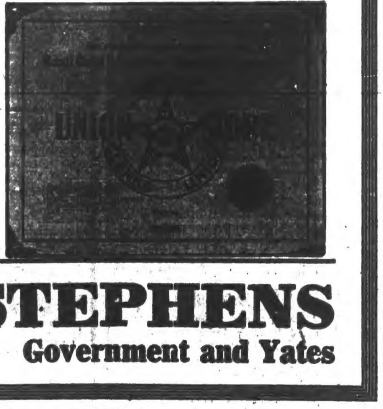
20 Dozen of $2.00 and $2.25 Shirts Clearing at $1.50

20 dozen Men's Shirts, in prints, chambray and percales, made with French cuffs; stripes or fancy patterns. Sizes 14 to 17½, regularly sold at $2.00 and $2.25. See our windows. Specially priced at **$1.50**

The Making of a Hat

After the felt body has been kneaded it is dipped in boiling water and rolled in various directions in order to accomplish a smooth, even felting of the fur. The shrinking process, of course, proceeds during all the time it is being worked in this boiling water. Following this treatment shellac, which has been dissolved in alcohol, is forced into the hat for the purpose of stiffening it. Then comes the shaping.

We have the new shapes at $5.00 and **$7.00**



RICHARDSON & STEPHENS

Watch Our Windows **FIT-RITE** **Government and Yates**

WILLOWS CAMP TEAM WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

Close Game, Which Was a Bowlers' Contest, Ends in Favor of the Soldiers Against Victoria.

The concluding game of the Virtue Cup cricket series proved in many ways a fitting finish to what has been the best contest for the cup since it was first hung up. The race this year has been a close one between a number of teams, and the interest has been kept up right to the end. By winning from the Victoria C.C. yesterday in their postponed game, the Willows Camp take the championship and the silverware which is the token thereof.

It was an interesting game all through, and even exciting at one stage. It is an old saying that one never knows what may happen in cricket, but one remarkable thing about yesterday's game was the way in which the second innings served to show almost precisely the same result as the first, which is an indication hard to get away from that the better team won, and that they were the better team by only a small margin. On the first innings alone the Willows Camp would have won by 13 runs. In their second innings they made exactly the same number of runs as in their first, while the Victoria club made just four more than in their first venture.

Colonel Major in Form

Colonel Major was the best batsman of his side in the first innings, making 41, and made nearly the same score in the second, 37.

Roberson went in first for Victoria in each innings, proved a most useful batsman, and made 19 at his first and 17 at his second attempt.

With the exception of part of one over bowled by Matson, in which he took a valuable wicket, there were only four bowlers used throughout the game, Billings and Verrall for Victoria, and Bloor and Wilkinson for the Willows. Indeed, it was a bowlers' game all through, as is indicated by the low scores, and all four of them bowled excellently.

Wilkinson had the best average for the match with 14 wickets for 61 runs, Billings being a good second with 10 for 56. Matson only bowled six balls, but took Colonel Major's wicket, and had four runs hit off him.

Bloor and Verrall were each at their best in the first innings.

There was a very fair attendance, and most of those present stayed until the end of the game.

The Willows Camp were the first to bat on an excellent wicket prepared by Groundsman Verrall, for whom it was a benefit match. The start of the soldiers' innings was not very encouraging. The first wicket fell for four runs, and three were down for the same total, and things were not going very much better after that for a while, except for the fact that Colonel Major had come in and was batting in good style. However, he could find little help from the other batsmen of the side, the highest score, after his own of 41, being five. Seven wickets were down for 30 runs, but 22 were put on for the next wicket, and another 16 for the ninth, thanks to the Colonel.

Victoria Make Better Start

Victoria started better as far as cost of wickets went, thanks chiefly to Roberson, and, with eight of their wickets down for 50, compared with Willows Camp's 8 for 52, the excitement was running high. The last two, however, fell for only seven more, and the Willows Camp were thus 13 to the good. The Willows Camp had occupied 55 minutes for their innings and the Victoria C.C. 65 minutes, and, with four and a half hours' cricket called for by the league rules, there was thus more time left for the second half of the game than the first, and the match was practically played all over again in the second innings. At their second attempt the Willows Camp took one hour and three minutes, and Victoria was left with one hour and 22 minutes to score 84 runs for a win, which they failed to accomplish, as outlined above.

In the first Victoria innings Matson had done well with the bat, playing in good style, and making some fine hard strokes. In the second innings he went in higher up and shaped as if he might have assisted Roberson to pass the required total, but his downfall was brought about in exactly the same way as in his first innings. He hit at a ball which was breaking away from him and was well taken in the slips by Bloor. The full score and bowling analysis follow:—

Willows Camp—1st Innings

Cpl. Danby c and b Billings	3
S.M. Wilkinson b Verrall	1
Sergt. Woods b Verrall	0
Sergt. Stephens b Verrall	1
Lieut.-Col. Major b Verrall	41
Capt. Wheeler b Verrall	4
Sergt. Clowes b Billings	2
Pte. Almeda b Verrall	5
Sergt. Oliver b Billings	4
Sergt. Bloor c Roberson b Billings	4
C.S.M. Cantwell not out	3
Extras	2
Total	70

Willows Camp—2nd Innings

Cpl. Danby c Goward b Billings	0
S.M. Wilkinson run out	10
Sergt. Woods lbw, b Billings	15
Sergt. Stephens not out	0
Lieut.-Col. Major c Roberson b Matson	37
Capt. Wheeler b Billings	1
Sergt. Clowes b Verrall	0
Pte. Almeda c Wyles b Verrall	2
Sergt. Oliver b Billings	2
Sergt. Bloor b Billings	0
C.S.M. Cantwell b Billings	0
Extras	3
Total	70

Victoria—1st Innings

Lieut. Roberson b Wilkinson	19
H. Lethaby c Clowes b Bloor	0
J. W. D. York b Bloor	4
Mitchell b Wilkinson	2
Goward b Bloor	4
G. M. Billings b Wilkinson	1
E. Verrall b Wilkinson	0
J. Matson c Cantwell b Wilkinson	17
Stevens b Bloor	4
Wyles not out	3
Wright b Wilkinson	0
Extras	3
Total	57

Victoria—2nd Innings

Lieut. Roberson b Bloor	17
H. Lethaby b Wilkinson	0
J. W. D. York b Wilkinson	2
Mitchell c Major b Wilkinson	2
Goward b Wilkinson	4
G. M. Billings b Bloor	7
E. Verrall b Wilkinson	8
J. Matson c Bloor b Wilkinson	9
Stevens c Bloor b Wilkinson	0
Wyles not out	3
Wright c Major b Wilkinson	5
Extras	4
Total	61

Bowling Analysis

	O.	W.	R.
Willows, 1st Inn.—			
Billings	6	4	37
Verrall	5.7	6	31
Willows, 2nd Inn.—			
Billings	9	6	19
Verrall	8	2	44
Matson	.6	1	4
Victoria, 1st Inn.—			
Bloor	11	4	29
Wilkinson	10.4	6	25
Victoria, 2nd Inn.—			
Bloor	11	2	21
Wilkinson	10.4	8	36

Willows Camp, 1st Inn.—1 for 4; 2 for 4; 3 for 4; 4 for 9; 5 for 14; 6 for 25; 7 for 30; 8 for 52; 9 for 68; 10 for 70.

Willows Camp, 2nd Inn.—1 for 0; 2 for 17; 3 for 23; 4 for 26; 5 for 26; 6 for 48; 7 for 50; 8 for 54; 9 for 64; 10 for 70.

Victoria, 1st Inn.—1 for 7; 2 for 15; 3 for 20; 4 for 27; 5 for 28; 6 for 28; 7 for 41; 8 for 50; 9 for 56; 10 for 57.

Victoria, 2nd Inn.—1 for 5; 2 for 13; 3 for 23; 4 for 29; 5 for 31; 6 for 43; 7 for 50; 8 for 52; 9 for 28; 10 for 61.

ERRORS GIVE VICTORY TO VANCOUVER BOYS

Purdy Centrals Meet Cubs and Score Is 5-1—Both Pitchers Good—Red Cross Funds Get $110.

With the pitchers on both sdes doing good work, the more accurate fielding of the Vancouver Purdy Centrals won a victory over the Cubs at the Royal Athletic Park yesterday afternoon, the score being 5 to 1. Holness pitched for the locals, while the much-heralded Brethour puzzled his opponents with the acrobatics he caused the humble baseball to accomplish.

Several errors on the part of the Cubs allowed the five tallies to the enemy, Pringle hitting the ball over the fence in the second, Joliff coming over the plate in the fourth, while Joliff, Pringle and Rolston brought in one each in the sixth. Moore scored for the Cubs.

Brethour walked two men in the first, but tightened up and had them reaching for it up to the eighth, when he mounted into the ether to some extent, walking a couple. Although local fans prophesied that he was pitching his head off and couldn't last, he fooled them.

Jim Holness pitched a good game, but he did not get the support he was entitled to.

Townsley injured his foot when sliding back to first in the seventh and was replaced by Corkle.

Jim Huxtable refereed the game.

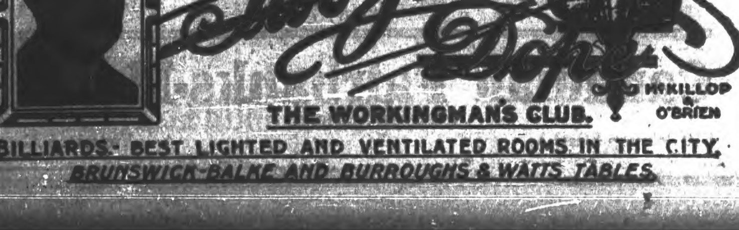
A big crowd witnessed the affair and the proceeds went to the Red Cross, which will benefit to the extent of $110. Also a large number of tickets were sold by Joe North for the lacrosse game on Monday between the Dynamiters and the Veterans, the proceeds going to the benefit fund of Mrs. Ashe.

At 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening there will be a game between the Cubs and the Garrison teams, and this game will practically decide the championship of the City League. A fine game is expected, and Frank Moore says his men are going to fight and win.

Following was the line-up in yesterday's game:

Cubs		Purdy Centrals
	Pitcher	
Holness		Brethour
	Catcher	
Townsley		Rolston
	First Base	
Green		Pringle
	Second Base	
White		Wood
	Third Base	
Moore		McGuire
	Shortstop	
Brown		Joliff
	Right Field	
Milne		McDonald
	Centre Field	
Campbell		Eckhardt
	Left Field	
Cotette		Holt

BOSTON, August 31.—The Boston American League team clinched its title to the league championship today by winning from Philadelphia in the first game of a double-header, 6 to 1, Ruth pitching. Should Boston lose all its remaining games and Cleveland win the rest of its games the Red Sox would still be champions.



THE HIGHEST GRADE TOBACCOS, CIGARETTES, CIGARS AND PIPES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Two Jacks Dope

McKILLOP & O'BRIEN

THE WORKINGMAN'S CLUB.

BILLIARDS—BEST LIGHTED AND VENTILATED ROOMS IN THE CITY.
BRUNSWICK-BALKE AND BURROUGHS & WATTS TABLES.

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD FOR SOCCER SEASON

Shipyard Club Is Likely to Prove Strong Contender for League Honors—Special Series for Military Teams.

Preliminary arrangements were made for the opening of the soccer season at the meeting of the Victoria and District Football Association an Friday night. A new departure has been made in putting up a trophy this year for competition among military teams only. In addition there will be the usual league competition and the Vancouver Island championship. There will also be a junior league.

The military competition is to be divided into three divisions, Vancouver Military, Victoria Military and Camp Lewis, the winners of the British Columbia divisions to play off for the right to meet the Camp Lewis team.

There should be some good soccer competition this year. The Navy announce that they will have two teams in the field, the Wets, Fragments and V.I.A.A. will probably also be in the ring again, and this year there will be a new club, namely, the Shipyard Football Club, which is likely to be a strong contender for the honors.

LINDLEY MURRAY IS IN TENNIS FINALS

California Crack Will Meet Either Kumagae or Tilden in Last Round of National Championship.

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Aug. 31.—R. Lindley Murray, California tennis player, representing the Niagara Falls Tennis Club, won his way into the final round of the 37th annual turf court championship here today, and next Tuesday will meet either W. T. Tilden, jr., of Philadelphia, or Ichiya Kumagae for titular honors. Murray won his place in the final by defeating S. Howard Voshell, national indoor champion, who entered from the Terrace club of Brooklyn, 6-4, 6-3, 8-6. Kumagae advanced from the fifth round to the semi-final at the expense of Lyle E. Mahon, winning at 4-6, 6-3, 6-0, 6-1. The Japanese will play Tilden on Monday and the winner will be bracketed with Murray.

LABOR DAY SPORT

Interest Is Divided Between Lacrosse at Athletic Park and Cricket at Hospital.

Only two local sporting events are announced for Labor Day. At the Jubilee Hospital ground the Vancouver Olbs will play the Victoria Military by arrangement in a semi-final game of the Red Cross cricket tournament for the Great War Cup, starting at 1 o'clock. It will be recalled that the Olbs were unable to come over to play their game on Wednesday, and, in consequence, the Five C's, who were one of the three tied teams, played the Victoria Military and lost to them. The Olbs found that they could make the trip on Labor Day, and the committee readily waived any objection to their coming into the competition again. The winners will play the Vancouver Military in the final.

The other Labor Day fixture is a lacrosse game to be played at the Royal Athletic Park at 3:30 between the Victoria Veterans and the James Island team. This game will be played as a benefit for the Ashe fund to aid the widow and family of the late Pte. Thomas Ashe, left in needy circumstances. There is no doubt that an excellent game will result. The Vets. have a victory over the Dynamiters to their credit, but the James Island lads have been playing some fine lacrosse since then, and are likely to give the old-timers a hard fight.

The Victoria Wanderers' cricket eleven, will be engaged at Nanaimo this week-end, where it is expected they will play two games against the Nanaimo eleven before returning to the city.

FIVE C'S BEAT CONGOS IN FRIENDLY GAME

The Congos and the Five C's played a friendly cricket match yesterday at Beacon Hill, which was won by the Five C's on the first innings by 65 to 56. Each side batted for 45 minutes in their second innings, in which time the Five C's made 98 and the Congos 106. There was not the keenness of league cricket noticeable in the game. In the Five C's first innings Tucker made 24; in their second innings Tucker made 21, Hoggarth 21 and Shipway 24, retired.

In the Congos' first innings Lock made 14; in the second Speak made 26, Collett 21 and Mayne 30 not out.

(Additional Sport on Page 12)

Trolling Lines and Spoons

Trolling Lines, braided, 84 feet long. Each, 60c, 50c, 40c, 35c and .... **25¢**
Cuttyhunk Linen Lines, twisted, 40 yards long. Each, 90c, 85c, 75c, 65c, 50c and .... **40¢**
Cuttyhunk Lines, braided, best quality, 40 yards long. Each, $1.60, $1.50, $1.25 and **$1.00**
Stewart Spoons, all sizes. Each, 75c, 65c, 50c, 40 and **25¢**
McMahon Spoons. Each, $1.15, $1.10 and .... **90¢**
Rice Spoons. Each, 75c, 60c, 50c, 40c and .... **35¢**

PEDEN BROS.

1321 Government St. Phone 817

Second Division Cricket Averages

Following are the tables showing the standing and batting and bowling averages of the Second Division Cricket League, compiled by Mr. E. R. Lock, secretary of the Victoria and District Cricket Association. The standing does not include games between the Garrison and Willows Camp, scheduled for July 24, and Garrison and Reception, scheduled for July 31, the results of which games have not been received by the secretary, who states that he does not, in consequence, know whether they have been played or not.

The averages are made up to and include August 14, but necessarily do not include the two games mentioned above.

Second Division Cricket Standing

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts
Garrison	5	4	1	0	8
Copas & Young	7	3	3	1	7
Willows Camp	7	3	4	0	6
Reception	5	1	3	1	3

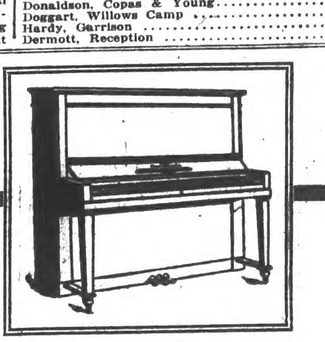
Batting Averages

	No. of Innings	Times Not Out	Total Runs	Highest Score	Ave.
James, Garrison	3	..	53	30	17.66
Botteley, Willows Camp 2nd XI	5	..	72	42	14.40
Hibbert, Garrison	4	1	39	19	13.00
Adams, Copas & Young	10	1	113	33	12.55
Wyles, Copas & Young	9	1	91	24	11.37
Kirkham, Reception	8	0	90	29	11.25
Freeman, Reception	6	1	54	27	10.80
Lomas, Reception	7	1	59	16	9.83
Frankish, Garrison	5	1	39	18	9.75
Cowman, Copas & Young	9	..	84	23	9.33
Laurence, Copas & Young	8	1	65	*25	9.28
Griffin, Reception	5	1	37	23	9.25
Potts, Garrison	4	1	26	13	8.66
Solomon, Willows Camp 2nd XI	6	..	51	22	8.50
Flinton, Garrison	6	..	50	20	8.33
Doggart, Willows Camp 2nd XI	6	..	45	17	7.50
Jones, Willows Camp 2nd XI	9	1	52	15	6.52
Hay, Copas & Young	8	1	44	13	6.28

* Denotes not out.

Bowling Averages

	O.	W.	R.	Ave.
Sherwood, Willows Camp	17.2	10	50	5.00
Kirkham, Reception	41	21	124	5.90
Adams, Copas & Young	56.6	28	190	6.78
Lomas, Reception	47	25	172	6.80
Laurence, Copas & Young	41.7	20	137	6.85
Donaldson, Copas & Young	43.3	26	198	7.61
Doggart, Willows Camp	28	12	107	8.91
Hardy, Garrison	44.2	17	161	9.47
Dermott, Reception	22.2	10	124	12.40



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Don't Miss This Opportunity!

We advise you to call and see the beautiful new

CRAIG PIANOS

just received.

The prices are surprisingly low, and we can assure you that when you purchase a Craig Piano you will have an instrument that will give you entire satisfaction.

No need to worry looking for a Used Piano. Far better to have a new instrument embodying all the latest improvements of a Master Mind, and carrying the guarantee of Heintzman & Co., Ltd., the largest and best Piano House in Canada.

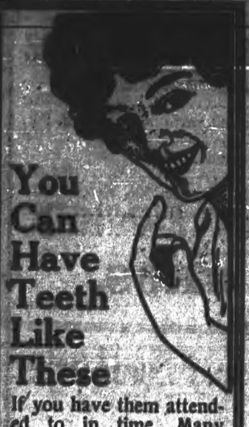
Call and see these today! A small deposit and the instrument will be delivered.

Don't Forget the Address

"Ye Olde Firme"

HEINTZMAN & CO., Limited

Gideon Hicks, Manager Opposite Post Office



You Can Have Teeth Like These

If you have them attended to in time. Many allow their teeth to be ruined simply through delaying a visit to a dental surgeon.

Nature has endowed you with teeth, with which artificial teeth cannot be compared. Do not procrastinate, for delay may be both dangerous and costly.

Although my prices are unusually low, I guarantee to provide you with dental work of the very highest quality, and, moreover, the teeth I supply will be comfortable in your mouth practically from the very moment I set them there.

Consult me about your teeth. Let me examine them and give you an estimate on the work to be done.

Ladies Always in Attendance

Dr. Albert E.
Clarke

Office in the Reynolds Bldg.
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets
Phone 802

$75 in Prizes

How Many Spools Are in the Spool?

Every roll left for developing and printing;
Every 50c printing order;
Every 50c purchase, entitles you to one guess.

Developing 15c
(Any Size Roll)

Printing 5c a Print

8 Hour Service

THE PHOTORIUM
1210 Douglas Street

REMARKABLE CAREER OF ARDENT MISSIONARY

Late William Duncan Was First Protestant Missionary to Take Up Work in British Columbia Field.

Mr. William Duncan, announcement of whose death was published yesterday, was the first Protestant missionary to come to British Columbia. Leaving England in 1856 under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society on H. M. S. Sattelite, which was on her way to Esquimalt, he arrived in Victoria in the Summer of 1857, after a six months' voyage around the Horn.

Although very anxious to go among the Indians at once, Sir James Douglas, Governor at that time, and Bishop Cridge prevailed upon him to wait here during three months, during which time he stayed at the latter's house. He had at all times been a very close friend of the late Bishop and had never visited this city since Bishop Cridge's death.

An Intrepid Man

Going eventually to Fort Simpson, the brave missionary ignored the warnings of the Fort's inmates and went outside the palisade, where he started a school in the house of one of the Indian chiefs. He had already learnt the language from an Indian, Clah. Realising that the only way in which he could convert the dusky tribesment was to reach the children, Mr. Duncan began his school, and it was a great success, enlarging as time went on. There was a certain class of Indians, however, by whom his work was looked upon with disfavor. The medicine men were losing their authority. In December, some months after the school was started, these men sent word to the missionary that he must close down during certain celebrations to be held by the medicine men. He refused to do so, and was told that he and his pupils would be shot if they continued the school. An Indian endeavored to take his life, but was prevented by Clah, who threatened to shoot the would-be assassin.

Co-operative Indian Community

After about four years at Fort Simpson, Mr. Duncan drew up plans for a model settlement, and had one built at Metlakatla, about seventeen miles from the Fort. Here many followers came, until the settlement grew to about one thousand inhabitants. Here a sawmill, a cannery and a store were operated, and the colony flourished, the Indians being benefited through the co-operative scheme of things.

All went well until Bishop Ridley came from England and tried to force upon the Indians his forms and rites, and these the colony did not wish. various forms of coercion were tried, and part of their land was taken from them and given to the Church Missionary Society. Conditions became so bad that Mr. Duncan and his followers left British Columbia and went into American territory, where they were met with open arms and formed New Metlakatla, in Alaska.

Able Administrator

Through all these years Mr. Duncan administered his model colony with the advice of his counsellors, doing a great deal of the buying of supplies, and for this purpose coming back to Seattle. He was a practical missionary, and could attend to material as well as spiritual needs. The new colony flourished, and although at times the younger and more ambitious Indians endeavored to rebel and change the old order, the older folk turned at all times in their troubles to the man who gave them better homes and lives.

The church at New Metlakatla was at one time the largest north of San Francisco and held the whole population, all of whom went to church.

Mr. Duncan had never been to Victoria since 1912, but previous to that used often to visit Bishop Cridge and Senator Macdonald.

He was known in many parts of the world, and his mission was well known. He wrote to Miss Maude Cridge, of Victoria, only about three weeks ago, and made no mention of illness or failing strength, and his handwriting had always been very fine.

May be Dutch Premier

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.—Queen Wilhelmina has asked Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruijs de Beerenbrock to form a new cabinet. He is considering the proposal.

REMOVAL SALE
AT THE
BEEHIVE
A Chance to Buy English Goods

BISHOP ALLEN
Will Speak in First Presbyterian Schoolroom, Quadra Street, at 8 p.m., on
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
of this week. His subjects will be
1.—The Perpetuity of David's Kingdom, House and Throne.
2.—The Transfer of the Kingdom From Judah to Israel.
3.—That Which Made the Kaiser Try It.

WANTED TO BUY
Souvenirs of the present war, such as HELMETS, RIFLES, BOMBS, GRENADES, etc. Must be at reasonable prices.
Apply Circulation Department, Daily Colonist

COMPLETING WORK ON THE NAVAL COLLEGE

Commander Nixon, Who Has Now Reached City, Busy Directing Construction of Buildings for School.

Work on the various buildings either under repair or construction in the Naval Dockyard, Esquimalt, for use by the Royal Naval College of Canada, is proceeding rapidly now that Commander Nixon, the head of the school, has arrived in the city. No definite date has yet been set for the reopening of the College, which has been removed from Halifax owing to the destruction of the buildings there in the disastrous explosion of last November, but it is understood that the Cadets will resume their studies toward the end of next month.

Victoria, naturally, is very anxious to see established here permanently at least a branch of the Naval College, and judging from the opinion of men who ought to know something about the matter, the place is admirably suited, both in respect to climate and nautical conditions, for such an institution. An effort is being made to rouse interest among Vancouver Island and British Columbia boys and their parents in the course, as it is felt that a large number of Cadets should be found here to support the school.

The Royal Naval College of Canada is established, as defined by Act of Parliament, for the purpose of imparting a complete education in naval science.

The course as laid down includes practical and scientific work in engineering, mathematics, mechanics and physics, besides seamanship and navigation.

The College was opened in January, 1911, and though hitherto all Cadets passing out have joined the naval service, the regulations are not compulsory on this point. It is desirable that it should be widely known that, as a military career is not obligatory on a graduate from the Royal Military College, Kingston, so a naval career is not insisted on from Cadets graduating from the Naval College. It is the desire of the authorities that the Naval College should form a counterpart to the Military College.

The advantages of the education, training, discipline and mode of life at the Naval College are undeniable, but are insufficiently known. The College has not been in existence long enough for its graduates to inform the public of these advantages.

The College is conducted on very similar lines to those holding at the great Naval Training Colleges for Cadets in England.

A Commander, R.N., is in charge, who resides in the College.

The subjects studied are divided broadly into three branches, each under its responsible officers as follows:

Mathematics, navigation, physics, etc., and general education are under the Director of Studies, who is a Naval Instructor, R.N. Engineering is in the charge of the Engineer Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., while the Commander is responsible for the work in seamanship, pilotage and gunnery.

Each of these officers has a competent staff to assist him, including first-class honor graduates from Cambridge, McGill and Toronto.

The scheme of education and training is such as to afford variety in the day's work, so that it is more a source of interest and pleasure than of their opposites. The Cadets see on every hand the practical application of nearly all their instruction and, with their own hand, put into practice what is taught. The engineering workshops, the physical and chemical laboratories, the steamship room, the boats (sail, steam and motor), are all the scenes of Cadets actually applying their instruction to practice. The scheme of education thus lends itself admirably to the cultivation of qualities desirable and necessary not only in naval but in civil life.

The general mode of life follows closely the routine which is daily carried out at the two Naval Training Colleges for Cadets in England. It has, however, been found possible here, owing to the smaller number of Cadets to be looked after, to devote more individual attention to Cadets than can be the case in England.

The college gymnasium is completely equipped with all modern apparatus and appliances. The physical training of the Cadets is under the charge of an officer assisted by a highly qualified physical training instructor from the Royal Navy.

Cadets who elect for a naval career pass out aged from seventeen to nineteen years as midshipmen. They remain in that rank from two to two and a half years, according to the values of their certificates. After passing their examination for the rank of lieutenant, they are promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant and remain in that rank from six months to three years, according to ability shown in the examination. They then are promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and may be successively promoted to lieutenant commander, commander, captain, and admiral in due course.

The Admiralty has consented to admit into the Royal Navy not more than eight Cadets annually, who shall have passed through the full college course. Cadets who desire to do so, can in this way join the Imperial Navy where their prospects would be precisely similar to Cadets joining from Osborne and Dartmouth, England.

At the ages of leaving (between seventeen and nineteen years), the education period of those who have to make their own way in the world can scarcely be said to be complete; but it is possible that those who have done very well in the engineering branch, might find themselves sufficiently equipped.

The majority would, probably, elect to go on to one of the Universities of Canada. Those proceeding to McGill or Toronto are qualified, by arrangement with those Universities, to enter there as second-year students in the Faculty of Applied Science. They would in this manner save one year from the University courses.

The Hydrographic Survey is under the Department of the Naval Service, and Cadets who have graduated from the College are eligible for appointments in this service, and the Department also gives preference to graduates of the College in appointing the staff of the survey.

Entry Regulations

The following will be read with interest by intending cadets:

1. Candidates must have passed their fourteenth and not attained their sixteenth birthday on 1st July immediately following date of examination.

2. Candidates must be British subjects and must have resided, or their parents must have resided, in Canada for two years immediately preceding the examination. Short periods of absence abroad for purposes of education may be considered as residence.

3. Entry will be by competitive examination; the examination will be held annually in May at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission, all papers being set and corrected by the Civil Service Commissioners.

The examination will be in the following subjects:

Compulsory subjects—1, Arithmetic; 2, mathematics; 3, geography; 4, history; 5, English; 6, French or German.

Optional subjects—1, Latin; 2, elementary science; 3, drawing; 4, a second modern language.

4. A Cadet shall be required to pay annually a fee of $100, payable in advance.

5. In addition to this fee, he will be required to deposit a further sum of $450 the first year, and $325 for the second and the third years, to cover necessary expenses.

Necessary expenses include payments for the following: Uniform clothing and boots, recreation clothing, books, instruments, stationery and drawing material, washing personal linen, church sittings, pocket money, recreation fund, etc.

A strict account of expenditures from this deposit will be kept. Should the expenses of the cadet be greater than the amount deposited, the parent or guardian will be required to pay the difference; if less, the balance will be credited to the cadet's account. All unexpended amounts from deposits will be refunded to the parent or guardian at the end of the cadet's course.

The total amounts payable for tuition and for deposits are therefore $550 for the first year, and $425 for the second and third years. The amounts are payable as follows:

1st Year—In advance on joining, $100 tuition; $300 deposit; total, $400; on commencement 2nd term, $150 deposit.

2nd Year—In advance on joining, $100 tuition; $150 deposit; total, $250; on commencement 2nd term, $175 deposit.

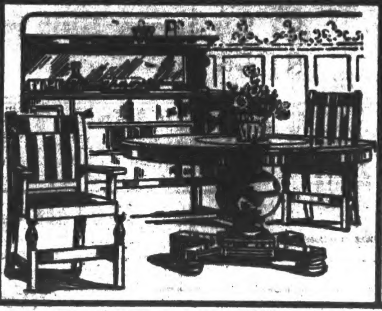
3rd Year—Same as second year.

These payments should be made to the order of the Commander in Charge, Royal Naval College of Canada, cheques being made payable at par.

6. The training at the College will extend over a period of three years.

Monte Carlo Offered

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Monte Carlo has been offered as leave centre for the American expeditionary forces by the Prince of Monaco. The American headquarters has the offer under consideration, and is studying the difficulties incident to the distance of Monte Carlo from the front and the congested condition of transportation.



GREAT BARGAIN SALE
Of Furniture, Carpets, Etc.
COMMENCES TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1918

THIS Sale will offer a splendid opportunity to buy House Furnishings at extremely low prices. We are giving substantial discounts from our usual very low prices. In many cases we cannot replace the goods at the price we offer them, but we need the room and the cash, so our necessity is your opportunity. Below we list a few sample bargains and we urge you to inspect our stock as soon as possible and get first choice at this remarkable sale.

10% to 50% Discount Off Regular Prices

Buffet
In solid quarter-cut oak, Early English finish. Has 2 small and 1 long drawer, with large cupboards. British bevel plate mirror, 10x36, in back. Regular price $36. Sale price..... $21.60

China Cabinet
In solid Early English oak, with fine mirrors. Regular price $38. Sale price $22.80

Extension Table
In solid Jacobean oak. Pedestal style, round top, 44 inches diameter and extends to 8 feet long. A high-grade Table. Regular price $41.50 Sale price $31.00

Many other Dining Tables to select from at much less than regular prices; also bargains in Dining Chairs, Buffets, Dinner and Tea Wagons.

CHIFFONIER
In mahogany veneer, nicely polished, 4 long drawers and large double cupboard. Shaped British plate bevelled mirror. Regular price $42.50. Sale price $31.90

DRESSER
In solid quarter-cut fumed oak, Colonial design. A well made and well finished article; 2 long and 2 short drawers and large British plate mirror. Regular price $55.00. Sale price $38.50

DRESSER
A very fine solid quarter-cut Golden Oak Dresser, with full swell front on all drawers and handsome shaped and bevelled British plate mirror. Regular price $50.00. Sale price $39.00

Many other Dressers, Chiffoniers and Dressing Tables at reduced prices.

PARLOR TABLE
In antique mahogany finish. Round top and turned legs. Regular $12.25. Sale price $9.00

RATTAN TABLE
With fumed oak top. A neat design. Regular price $17.50. Sale price $13.00

PARLOR SUITE
In solid mahogany. Handsomely carved and polished frames. Spring seats, covered in green silk damask. Suite consists of Settee, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker. Regular price $215.00. Sale price $107.50

ANOTHER FINE PARLOR SUITE
In solid mahogany; 3 pieces for half regular price. Sale price.. $63.75

Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Parlor Tables, etc., all at lowest prices in town.

ROCKERS AND EASY CHAIRS
A splendid stock to choose from at below the market price.

EARLY ENGLISH OAK ARM CHAIR
Spanish leather seat. Regular price $14.00. Sale price $8.40

LUXURY MORRIS CHAIR
Massive solid oak frame, spring seat. Real Spanish leather cushions. Regular price $46.00. Sale price.. $23.00

LADIES' HOUSE DESK
In solid Early English oak. Mission design. Well arranged inside and drawer below writing bed. Regular price $20.00. Sale price.. $14.00

Pictures, Tea Trays, Mirrors and Rockers, all at little prices at this sale.

HALL MIRROR
Golden oak finish, British bevel plate glass, 14x24 inches, with coat hooks. Regular price $11.00. Sale price $8.75

HALL SEAT
Golden oak finish, with box seat. A neat little seat. Regular price $9.00. Sale price $7.00

BRASS BED
Only one at this price. Nice pattern, 3 feet wide. A little shop-worn but a great bargain. Regular price $27.50. Sale price.. $13.75

CARPETS AND RUGS
We have no room for detailed prices, but are offering great bargains in Carpets, Carpet Squares and Hearth Rugs. All makes and sizes. Please call and see these bargains.

10% to 50% Discount

SMITH & CHAMPION
"THE BETTER VALUE STORE"
1420 DOUGLAS ST. NEAR CITY HALL

10% to 50% Discount

CULT OF FEAR

Out of the clamor and strife of war has risen a strange new cult. Twenty years ago a soldier would sooner have suffered almost anything than admit he felt fear. Confession of fright was looked upon as a sign of great cowardice. It was considered the essence of a soldier's spirit that he was never afraid.

Now the realities of war have so stripped away conventions and all that is false and untrue that the unconventional has become almost a convention, and frankness is perhaps over-exaggerated. So has arisen this strange cult of fear.

Everybody talks nowadays about being afraid, about getting "cold feet," and "having the wind up." Almost everyone does naturally suffer from fear in moments of great danger—in the trenches, in the air, or on the sea. Men realize that their friends feel it, the enemy too, and so they are not ashamed to confess it. Fear is one of the greatest safeguards of the human race. Foolhardiness is but little good nowadays. Through it many valuable lives are lost.

This war has brought into its toils every kind of civilian, including poets and authors, and journalists, who are vocal, and can, and do, record their impressions. They have, for the most part, been honest, and have written of their fear and the worst terror, the fear of being afraid.

Such a cult has realism become that these writers have perhaps even a little exaggerated their moments of terror, but it has helped others people to be frank and so has been a great source of strength. It is far better for the man to tell his friends how he feels and to gain strength by confession than to suffer alone.

It is a great source of confidence for the man to know that everybody else is feeling just as he does. Every man ducks when he hears the evil whistle of a shell. The drone of an aeroplane engine at night sends wise people to the dug-out. No one wants to get killed. The instinct of self-preservation is very often the real name of fear.

The war is bringing truth, and a man is no less of a man for having the honesty to say he is afraid. No one will believe him if he says he is not.—M. J. G. in London Daily Mail.

LINSEED COMPOUND
is a reliable old English Home remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS,
Asthma, Bronchitis, & all Lung & Throat Troubles.

Warehouse Trucks

A Carload of Two and Four-Wheel Warehouse Trucks Just in From the Factory

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse
COMPANY, LIMITED
510 Johnson Street Victoria, B.C.

The People's Grocerteria

Licence No. [illegible]

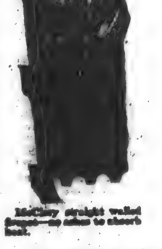
749-751 Yates Street

Compare the Prices Below

with what the "charge it and deliver it man" has been asking you to pay. Then stop and think.

PACIFIC MILK 20-oz. tins. 3 tins	28c
CROWN JARS, a fine low-priced Jar. Per doz., pints, 98¢; quarts	$1.08
ROBIN HOOD PORRIDGE OATS Large tubes	28c
GENUINE FRENCH VERMICELLI Pound packets	12c
B. C. GRANULATED SUGAR 20 lbs.	$2.13
STRONG, WELL-FLAVORED TEA 47¢ a lb., or 3 for	$1.29
FINEST GOVERNMENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 53¢ a lb., or 3 for	$1.56
EATING AND COOKING APPLES 10 lbs.	25c
KERSEY OLEOMARGARINE Per lb.	33c
MARIGOLD OLEOMARGARINE Eats like good butter. Per lb.	38c
PRESERVING PEACHES Per crate	$1.78

Sunshine Furnace Efficiency



McClary straight walled firepot—no ashes to absorb heat.

The test of furnace efficiency is the volume of heat it conserves for actual use, from the heat generated in burning your fuel.

There is a fixed volume of heat in every kind of fuel, whether it is wood, soft coal or anthracite.

The business of your furnace is to extract all the heat, which all furnaces do—and to conserve the maximum of it for use—which the Sunshine furnace does.

The Sunshine semi-steel firepot is built with straight walls—not sloping to form and hold a non-conducting deposit of ashes. A very important point in furnace efficiency.

The grates of the Sunshine furnace are equal in area to the firepot, so that fresh oxygen—without which proper combustion is impossible—flows to every part of the fire all the time.

All air passages are exactly proportioned so that neither too much nor too little air passes over the radiator—there can be no superheated air, nor any under heated air, sent to the rooms above.

The doors, drafts and dampers are machined to fit snugly and to exclude heat-wasting air currents from the outside.

Usual sloping wall firepot. Blanket of ashes absorbing heat.

Engineering Service Free.

McClary's own heating engineers are at your service when you buy a Sunshine Furnace, to give you free expert advice on your home-heating requirements. Write to the nearest McClary Branch and ask for particulars about this service. A booklet, "Comfort in the Home," makes clear all the things you want to know about furnaces and it is sent free on request.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Calgary St. John, N.B. Hamilton Edmonton Saskatoon

61

FOR SALE BY

H. COOLEY & SON, 434 Kingston St.

WANTED TO BUY

Souvenirs of the Present War, such as HELMETS, RIFLES, BOMBS, GRENADES, Etc. Must Be at Reasonable Prices.
Apply Circulation Department, Daily Colonist

The Part Long Distance Plays

The part the telephone plays in business and social life is often never appreciated until an emergency arises. Recently a case arose where Long Distance was asked to get on the wire a party who was cruising in a yacht in the Gulf of Georgia. It was not known where he was, but the message was extremely urgent. Without detailing the work of the operator, or the number of places called, it is enough to say that the party was located and a message sent out by rowboat that he was wanted on the telephone. Then he talked with Vancouver.

On such occasions the inestimable value of the telephone is brought home.

B.C. TELEPHONE COMPANY

STEFANSSON HAS AMBITIOUS PLAN

Explorer Believes Arctic Areas Can Be Made Producers of Food and Minerals—Value of Musk Oxen.

DAWSON, Y.T., Aug. 31.—Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, who is in Dawson en route home after five years in the north, will recommend to the Canadian Government plans for the reclamation of the Arctic islands and the Canadian wilderness on a vast scale, practically making an area equal to many European countries, intensely productive of civilized foodstuffs, able to sustain a large population, and to afford locally-produced foods for regions in which can then be developed extensive Arctic mineral areas, now dormant because of the enormous cost of importing food.

One of the explorer's chief plans is to transplant musk oxen to the Arctic islands. He says they are far more valuable than reindeer, having meat like beef, producing far more wool than sheep and giving much milk. He believes this animal is capable of domestication on a scale to make the whole present non-producing portion of Canada and Alaska the greatest permanent grazing area in the whole world, excelling eventually even Argentine and Australia in the production of meat, tallow, hides and wool. The destruction of musk oxen in the Arctic has been a crime equal to the destruction of the buffalo in America, according to Stefansson.

Foresees Summer Resorts

Stefansson believes that within twenty years or less the airplane will so tie the Arctic to the center of the continent that all sorts of passenger routes will be established, and the Arctic coast, for three or four months every year, will become one of the greatest summer resorts of the world. Coronation Gulf, Banksland, Melville Island, and other regions, including the region of the White Eskimos, now comparatively unknown but comprising areas many times the size of England, come within this future summer resort belt, he believes.

The Canadian explorer says that the mysterious area of a million square miles around the Pole still needs exploration. He claims that on his recent trip he has accomplished the longest trip in history across Arctic ice. He travelled eight hundred miles in eight months, whereas in their dash to the Pole others covered only 450 miles in a round trip of three months on the ice. Pole dashers used the relay system of supply sleighs, while Stefansson adopted the Eskimo system of living entirely off the country with his rifle, subsisting on seals, musk oxen, caribou, and Polar bear. He says that now he is accustomed to the Eskimo diet he prefers it to fresh fruit, eggs, meat, or any of the customary articles of civilized life. He also claims to have discovered that frozen meats are just as nutritious as cooked meats, and says that Eskimo never have scurvy save when eating white mens' diet.

Long Ignorant of War

Stefansson did not hear of the war until a year after it had commenced. He registered here today under the Canadian man-power census. He is a native born Canadian, but for years was both farmer and newspaper editor in a small town in Dakota, until he entered the Arctic eleven years ago.

A telegram from Nome, Alaska, just received by Stefansson says that a revenue cutter just arrived there from Arctic brings no word from Stefansson's lieutenant, Storkerson, who started across the ice last Spring from north of Barter Island, on the Alaskan coast, to travel eastward for Melville Island. The cutter got within thirty miles of Barrow on August 15, but could go no further. It returned to Wainwright and landed freight and mail. The schooner Herman passed Point Hope on August 6, working toward Barrow from the eastward, and consequently no word from Stefansson's ship Polar Bear, was received. He is hopeful that a change of wind will open the road for ships around Barrow before the freeze-up, which in average years comes in September. One day is enough to break the ice open.

SEPTEMBER 1 to 8, 1918 **SAILORS' WEEK** SEPTEMBER 1 to 8, 1918

RESPECT THE SAILOR RELIEVE HIS DEPENDENTS

RECRUIT FOR HIS SUCCESSORS AT SEA

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society

CANADIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL:

Chairman—HON. JAMES CRAIG Dominion Representative—REV. DR. ALFRED HALL
Hon. Treasurer—BRUCE L. SMITH, Esq.

With its Sailors' Institutes, Chaplains and Supporters, and

The Canadian National Ladies' Guild for Sailors

President—LADY WILLISON, Toronto

Are Co-operating With

THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA

in this Great National Tribute to Our Seamen.

Be British! and Do Something for British Tars

A Long Pull, a Strong Pull, and a Pull All Together

Send in Gifts to Local Navy League

GOD SAVE THE KING

Preparing for Battle

By "Grenade," in The London Daily Mail.

There is a place of low sandy hills about three miles from the camp. Every morning from 4,000 to 5,000 British soldiers march there to drill and manoeuvre, to conduct mimic trench battles, to walk through gas clouds and realistic barrages, to fight with bayonets and bombs.

Here my friends and I received our last week of training before going "up the line." It was hard, concentrated training, designed to provide us with a foretaste of what we might expect to meet with in the trenches. We marched from 8 to 10 miles each day. On the morning of the first day we had to walk through trenches in the dunes filled with different kinds of gas—some of which would have choked the life out of us had our helmets been faulty or carelessly adjusted.

In one instance we had to pass, without helmets or protection of any kind, through a trench filled with a lachrymatory gas which caused intense irritation and watering of the eyes. During the afternoon of this first day we threw or fired bombs of all types—Mills, Hales, German Stick Bombs, Rifle Grenades and Smoke Bombs. Later we carried out a well-organised raid, bombing our way up saps and communication trenches, destroying imaginary dug-outs, annihilating vast hostile working parties.

The programme of the days which followed included bayonet attacks, rifle and Lewis-gun practices at the butts, physical "jerks," lectures on trench warfare, platoon and company drill, and finally a gigantic infantry attack in formation arranged to represent a complete brigade going "over the top."

After a very pleasant week I was detailed to conduct a draft of 40 men and two sergeants to a unit then in trenches on the Somme, and to remain with that unit for duty.

On my last evening in camp I went to one of the great kinema halls which have been erected in this place. There were 1,500 men there, and when I arrived they were singing. It is impossible to describe the magic of that vast volume of sound. Death waited for many of these men—in the bloody fields of Flanders, at Arras, down on the Somme. Some of them probably had less than twenty-four hours of life left in them; yet here they were singing. The scene typified England—an England which goes to war to the lilt of a music-hall ditty.

This music in the big wooden theatre was not classical, yet to me it seemed that it must have been culled from infinite spaces. Its frontiers reached out beyond the swing of the farthest star. It was the quintessence of all the beauty and the mystery and the joy and the pain that are in the Heart of God.

Music is the most elusive of the muses, yet when you embrace her and tear away the shy veil from her face you find her the fairest and loveliest of them all. Afterwards I have often sat in trenches at night-times, wakeful and restless, and some ghost of a melody has floated in to me from Heaven knows where, and I have remembered this brave host of fellows who sang with me and laughed and cheered that last night.

The sound of the English singing! It cannot be fathomed. It is a measure of the depth of England's heart.

JURY FINDS ACCIDENT IN MINE DISASTER

TACOMA, Aug. 31.—With no definite knowledge of how the explosion was caused in the Burnett mine disaster, which killed 12 men Wednesday, the coroner's jury of six found that death resulted from an explosion in the mine, and that the cause of the explosion was an unavoidable accident, returning its verdict today. The jury found no one criminally negligent.

State Mine Inspector James Bagley was of the opinion that the shot fired in No. 23 caused the explosion. Investigators concluded that the explosion was not a heavy one, as it did no material damage to the mine, but that the bunching of the miners on their way out caused the heavy loss of life.

Library Closed Tomorrow—The Public Library will be closed all day tomorrow, according to the regulations of the institution.

Cleanliness and Health

There is neither age limit nor exemption—every man, woman and child has a daily fight to carry on against germs and microbes of disease. Use

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

for a victorious and delightful toilet, for a refreshing bath, and for a thorough cleansing of the home.

The carbolic odour in Lifebuoy is the sign of its protective qualities—quickly vanishing after use.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SALVING OF SUNKEN CARGOES BIG SCHEME

Experts Being Employed by British Government Plan Recovery of Much of Stocks Lost Through Enemy Action.

The Germans are already speculating on the amount of cargo likely to be salved from sunken vessels round the coasts of Great Britain, France and Belgium when the war is over. In this the Huns have been anticipated by the British and Allied Governments.

Experts employed by the British Government have already been at work, and plans have been prepared for a gigantic scheme of salvage in the hope of saving at least a portion of the immense stocks of cargo which have been temporarily "lost" through enemy action. Exactly how this is to be accomplished is known only to the British Government official entrusted with this great scheme. Hundreds of the vessels sunk by submarine, mine or other cause lie in comparatively shallow water, or, at all events, at depths where salvage operations can be carried out with every prospect of success.

Many thousands of tons of foodstuffs in hermetically sealed vessels are likely to be reclaimed with comparatively little difficulty. Tinned meats, preserved fruits and concentrated food-stuffs in vast quantities will assuredly be salved. It has been proved in the case of sacks of flour that the action of salt water penetrates only to a certain extent, and forms a kind of "skin," thus preserving the greater part of the contents of each sack.

• • • • • •

When the Bruce Antarctic Expedition returned to this country it was found that the foodstuffs in hermetically sealed vessels were perfectly fresh, so that cargoes sunk in the Autumn of 1914 need not be regarded as irretrievably lost. The British authorities have not been so remiss in anticipating the salvage of sunken cargoes as the public may imagine.

Many commodities of an edible nature have been encased in tallow or white lead to withstand the action of the water. Most of the tea which has been arriving in this country for some time has been doubly secured against the action of salt water by means of double lead casings. And many other instances might be given of the farseeing measures adopted by the British authorities.

Immense quantities of cotton have been lost within the "barred zone." Experiments conducted off the coast of Havana some years ago proved that a bale of cotton sunk to the bottom of the sea for a period of two years was comparatively little damaged by the action of the salt water when raised to the surface. Only to something like three or four inches round the outer edge of the bale was the cotton affected by the sea. Once this was stripped off the remainder was found to be perfectly sound. The possibilities of successful salvage in this connection are obvious.

Many of the stately ships sunk in shallow water will also be raised, and even if they are so damaged as to preclude their being repaired, the material will at least be added to the nation's stocks.

PRINTING OFFICE CHANGES

Members of Government Establishment Will Work Under Revised Regulations.

According to announcement made by Hon. J. D. MacLean, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education, a change will be made whereby, under a new agreement to be negotiated between the Government and the members of the Printing Department, trade union hours and wages will prevail as from Tuesday next. Under the existing arrangement the printers are receiving from $100 to $115 per month, two weeks' holidays per year on full pay as well as all statutory holidays on pay.

The new arrangements will be similar to those made between employers and the Typographical Union in the case of commercial printing establishments, but with the difference that in the case of the Government printers the week will be a 46-hour one instead of the 45 to 48-hour week prevailing in commercial concerns. When, during the progress of the sessions of the Legislature additional hours must be worked, the scale to be paid will be subject to special adjustment. The two weeks' holiday on full pay will be retained.

School Children—We give blotters and book covers with books sold. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited, Government St.

NOGALAS, ARIZ., Aug. 31.—Mexican Consul Zertuche today obtained an affidavit from Refugio Garcia, a Mexican federal soldier in Nogales, Sonora, stating that he was fired upon by a white American in the uniform of a soldier Thursday morning at six o'clock while at customs station No. 6 on the Mexican side.

This Week Only, Rembrandt Studio

PHONE EARLY FOR APPOINTMENT

Phone 2241 Commencing Labor Day 609 Yates St.

This Ad. Saves You $5.00

Cut this advertisement out and present it at the Studio, otherwise the Photos will cost you $5.00 per dozen. Colonist Ads. pay. Signed
REMBRANDT STUDIO

Advertising New Fall Styles

6 Highly Finished Photos For 75c

NO EXTRA CHARGES FOR CHILDREN

COUPON No 1

SWEET THOUGH SUGARLESS

Concentrated Commissariat Consisting of Chocolate....

Chocolate Raisin Bars Contain over 2000 Calories per pound.

Commute this coupon into a
CHOCOLATE RAISIN BAR
OVERSEAS POSTAL SPECIAL
by mailing same to
HAMSTERLEY FARM STORE, VICTORIA.
Enclose postage for Free Sample
5¢ in City 10¢ in B.C.

Macey

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

With Every 50c Purchase

you have a guess on the Massey Silver Ribbon $57 Model Bicycle that will be given to the boy or girl, lady or gentleman who proves the winner. See our west window for full details.

SPECIAL—Big lot of PENCIL and PEN CASES just in. These are fitted out with rulers, pencils, sharpeners, rubbers, drinking cups, etc. Just the thing the boys and girls need to avoid losing these articles. Big choice, 50c to $1.00

EVERYTHING HERE FOR PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT—from Scribblers to Text Books.

Macey

STATIONERY SHOP
617—VIEW—619
Central Building Opposite

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

We Have Just Had Mounted a Number of

Loose Diamonds in Rings

These are nearing the last of those bought at the old price, and should you be thinking of buying a Diamond Ring we advise you not to delay it much longer, as Diamonds, like everything else, have advanced in price. We are showing a particularly nicely mounted Ring at a medium price, ranging from $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, $30.00, $35.00, $40.00, $50.00, $65.00, $75.00, $90.00, $100.00, $125.00 and $150.00.

We will be very glad to show you these.

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS
VICTORIA. B.C.

Corner of Yates and Broad Streets

The Distinctive Features of This Office Are Certainly Worth While Considering

—Specialized Service.
—High Class Work.
—Ten-Year Guarantee.
—Best Recommended Dental Supplies.
—Modest Fees.
—Pay As You Can.

Sound Teeth—
a business asset.

It is well worth your while taking into consideration these advantages, as it will pay you handsomely to get their benefits.

Your work will be performed safely and scientifically, and guaranteed to give you constant service for ten years—satisfactory service at that.

And the extreme care and skill used in the work of correcting your decayed teeth will mean complete confidence in Dr. Gilbert and his qualified assistants. Offices are open to accommodate those busy in factory, workshop, shipyard or office each Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening.

Let Dr. Gilbert advise you on your teeth difficulties.

Dr. Gilbert's Dental Parlors

For modern dentistry.
1304 Government Street, Corner of Yates
Vancouver offices, 207 Hastings West.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

1157 Rockland Ave. Phone 5933L or 62 Victoria, B.C.

Private day and boarding school for boys. Small classes, Careful supervision, Gymnasium, Cadet Corps.

Boys prepared for University Examinations, etc. Preparatory class for small boys.

Christmas Term Commences Thursday, September 5th, 1918
Principal, A. D. MUSKETT, ESQ.
For prospectus, giving full particulars, apply the Principal.

University School
For Boys
Victoria, B. C.

Christmas Term Opens Wednesday, Sept, 11

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields.
Accommodation for 160 Boarders.
Organized Cadet Corps [1st place in Province, 1918].
Musketry Instruction on School Range.
Large and Well-Equipped Gymnasium.
Separate House for Juniors.

Prospectus on Application to the Headmaster

CASTORIA For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

RED CROSS TENNIS TOURNAMENT ENDS

Concluding Day Was Most Enjoyable—Tennis Was of Good Class and the Weather Perfect.

Nothing was wanting yesterday afternoon to make the finals of the Red Cross tennis tournament played on the Victoria Tennis Club's courts a real success.

Perfect weather, good tennis, a contented crowd, and refreshments to the limit allowed by the Food Control Board combined to make the concluding day of this tournament one of real enjoyment.

Three finals were played, these being the mixed doubles, the ladies' doubles and the veterans' championship. In the mixed doubles event, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairn won in straight sets against Miss Idiens and Davies, 6-1, 10-8. The match was notable for the fine driving of the ladies and that of Mrs. Fairbairn in particular. The last set proved intensely exciting, both couples being within an ace of the set on several occasions.

In the ladies' doubles Miss Idiens and Miss Bradford proved rather too strong for Mrs. and Miss M. Leeming, and won in two straight sets, 6-2, 6-2.

The veterans' championship challenge round, between Mr. Bone and Mr. Springett, aroused great interest, and went to the full three sets before Mr. Bone won out, 1-6, 6-1, 6-3 and established his right to retain the challenge cup for the second consecutive year.

Mr. Springett had played a very hard match the day before in the final round against Mr. J. G. Brown, the match taking 31 games before the former won the right to meet Mr. Bone in the challenge round.

The exhibition doubles between Messrs. Garrett and Jephson and Messrs. Fairbairn and Gordon was a match in which speed, strong overhead work and accuracy won against a combination of the first two qualities alone, and a good match ended in favor of Messrs. Garrett and Jephson, 6-2, 6-4.

At the conclusion of the matches, Mrs. Garrett presented the prizes won in both the club handicap and Red Cross matches.

The following is a full list of the winners:

Club Handicap

Men's Singles—1st, A. M. D. Fairbairn; 2nd, D. M. Gordon.

Ladies' Singles—1st, Miss M. Leeming; 2nd, Miss Lawson.

Men's Doubles—1st, Fairbairn and Leeming; 2nd, Rome and Gordon.

Ladies' Doubles—1st, Mrs. and Miss M. Leeming; 2nd, Miss Idiens and Miss K. Neame.

Mixed Doubles—1st, Miss M. Leeming and Brown; 2nd, Miss Lawson and Fairbairn.

Red Cross Tournament

Men's Singles—1st, S. Jephson; 3nd, D. M. Gordon.

Ladies' Singles—1st, Miss Neame; 2nd, Miss Marjorie Leeming.

Men's Doubles—1st, Fairbairn and Davies; 3nd, Rome and Gordon.

Ladies' Doubles—1st, Miss Idiens and Miss Bradford; 2nd, Mrs. and Miss M. Leeming.

Mixed Doubles—1st, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairn; 2nd, Miss Idiens and Davies.

Veterans' Championship—1st, W. H. Bone; 2nd, R. F. Springett.

The thanks of the committee are extended to Messrs. Rogers and Terry's Drug Store for the donation of candy and to the Royal Dairy Co., Dixi Ross, Kirkham & Co., and Hamsterley Farm for donations of butter and other edibles towards the teas served, and Messrs. Clay's for the loan of a tea urn.

The following also donated prizes and thus enabled the funds of the Red Cross to be swelled by a substantial amount, which would otherwise have had to be expended on them: Mr. A. Æ. Neame, Miss Lawson, Mr. Kirk, Dr. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. W. H. Bone, Persian Art Store, Weiler Bros., Ltd., Mr. H. Aaronson, Mitchell & Duncan, Ltd., Miss Marjorie Leeming, Mr. J. D. Virtue, Mrs. Garrett, Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., Messrs. Peden Bros., Mr. W. H. Wilkerson, W. S. Fraser & Co., Gordon Drysdale, Ltd., Mr. W. S. Terry, Geo. Powell & Sons, E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd., David Spencer, Ltd., Mutrie & Son, Mr. C. A. Steele, and Gordon's, Ltd.

Finally the committee wish to thank all those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly helped with teas and in other ways and who donated cakes, etc.

A statement of the amount that will be handed over to the Red Cross will be published later and to enable this to be done as soon as possible all players in the tournament, who have not as yet done so, are particularly requested to pay their entry fees to the secretary of the club or any member of the committee.

BASEBALL AVERAGES

CHICAGO, Aug. 31. — Captain Tyrus Raymond Cobb, who this week stepped from the spotlight of baseball into the chemical division of the army, took with him the 1918 batting honors of the American League. As the Detroit star stood bowing before the falling curtain of the game, fandom realised that he had taken these first honors every year since 1912, with the exception of one season, when in 1916 Tris Speaker nosed him out. Cobb's average, according to figures released today, is .377. Cobb, however, did not excel in base-stealing. Yer Sisler, with a total of 40, leads by six over the Georgian. Chapman, of Cleveland, is sandwiched in between them with 36. Chapman also is leading in sacrifice hitting with 34, while Shean, of Boston, is close up with 33, and McInnis, Shean's teammate, next, with 30.

"Babe" Ruth, the Boston star, and Walker, of Philadelphia, remain tied for honors in home run hitting, with eleven each.

Boston, 1918 champions, leads the league in club fielding with an average of .971, but is sixth in batting with .246. Cleveland, the runner-up in the race, tops the league in batting with .260.

Leading batters are: Cobb, Detroit, .377; Burns, Philadelphia, .346; Sisler, St. Louis, .337; Speaker, Cleveland, .321; Pipp, New York, .304; Wood, Cleveland, .298; Baker, New York, .301; Walker, Philadelphia, [illegible] Ruth, Boston, [illegible]; [illegible] St. Louis, .306.

Batting honors in the National League race probably will not be decided until the final games of the season on Monday. Max Carey, of Pittsburg, is certain to finish the race with base-stealing honors. He has 55 to his credit, while George Burns, of New York, next in the list, has 39. Rousch is the leading sacrifice hitter, his total of 33 giving him a lead of five over Mollwitz, of Pittsburg. In home-run hitting, Cravath, Philadelphia, tops the list with seven. Cincinnati leads in team batting with .279, while Chicago is second with .267. Chicago is also second in team fielding, New York leading with .972.

Leading batters are: Z. Wheat, Brooklyn, .341; Rousch, Cincinnati, .333; Groh, Cincinnati, .333; Hollocher, Chicago, [illegible]; J. C. Smith, Boston, .313; Daubert, Brooklyn, .313; Merkle, Chicago, .304; Burns, New York, .303; Young, New York, .294; Hornsby, St. Louis, .292.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

National

At New York (2nd)—	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	2	5	0
New York	1	6	2

Batteries: Smith and Miller; Perritt and Rariden.

At Chicago—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	8	12	1
Chicago	4	7	3

Batteries: Luque and Wingo; Douglass and Killifer.

At Philadelphia (1st)—	R.	H.	E.
Boston	5	9	2
Philadelphia	2	8	4

Batteries: Nehf and Wagner; Prendergast and Adams.

At New York (1st)—	1	4	1
New York	3	11	1

Grimes, Cheney and Wheat; Toney and McCarty.

American

At Washington—	R.	H.	E.
New York	3	7	1
Washington	6	8	2

Batteries: Love, Sanders and Hannah; Shaw and Picinich.

At St Louis—	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	3	9	0
St. Louis	5	10	1

Batteries: Kellio and Spencer; Rogers and Severoid.

At Chicago—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2	5	0
Chicago	1	11	0

Batteries: Enzmann and O'Neill; Russell and Schalk, Devormer.

At Boston (1st)—	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	3	1
Boston	6	12	1

Batteries: Watson and Perkins; Ruth and Schang.

At Boston (2nd)—	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	8	1
Boston	0	1	2

HAROLD TAYLOR WINS JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., August 31.—Harold Taylor, of Brooklyn, N.Y., beat John Hennessy, of Indianapolis, in the final for the national junior tennis championship singles. Scores, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

MISS ROSENTHAL WINS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

CHICAGO, August 31.—Miss Elaine Rosenthal, of Chicago, today won the women's western golf championship, defeating Miss Frances Hadfield, of Milwaukee, 4 up and 3 to play. Miss Rosenthal was a western champion in 1915.

WHAT JOURNALISTS HAD FOR LUNCHEON

Unfamiliar Titles Given in Menu of Repast Served by Eighth Battalion, C.R.T., Probably Flemish.

There is mystery in the menu prepared for the complimentary luncheon given to the party of representative Canadian journalists on the occasion of their visit to the Ypres Salient. A copy of this strangely-worded document is in the hands of the Colonist, thanks to some friend of a returned Victoria officer who has kindly enclosed one in a letter from overseas. The luncheon was given by the Eighth Battalion, Canadian Railway Troops, on July 28, 1918, at Cornwall Camp, and the following is what was served:

Hors d'oeuvre
Koud Rundfleesch
Koude Hesp
Koud Schaapvleesch
Patates Frites
Salade Tomaten
Beeten
Cuncumbers
Radijzen
Korinth Taarten
Noten Druiven
Fruit
Thee

Which is neither French nor English, although there is a little of each. Undoubtedly, judging by the context of ideas, it is Flemish.

The menus were attractively got up as souvenirs, with the figure 8 in red in the centre of a maple leaf on the front cover, and on the back leaf a border of crimson poppies and the immortal lines of "In Flanders' Fields" among the most moving which have been inspired by the present war, and whose composer now lies in a hero's grave.

Eight days before this interesting event there was an Army Pay Department Sports meeting at the A.P.D. base unit sports' club, B.E.F. France. The list of events seems to have included everything in the way of physical motion, walking, running, tug-of-war, long jump, thread the needle race, high jump, band race, skipping race, sack race, etc.

In its proper place, at the very last, is an announcement of the entertainment to be given by "The Frivolities," with the comforting assurance that "special leave will be given to all the winners to write home and tell mother all about it."

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Disregarding a large hole which had been burned in the board track at Sheepshead Bay, Ralph De Palma, the automobile racer, clipped six seconds from the track record, covering four miles in two minutes and three seconds.

"Fresh as new, my dear—
and I washed it myself"

"It's my old georgette—another tussle with the washer-woman and I believe it would have fallen to pieces. So, of course, as we must all make the old things do and save our money for Victory Bonds, I thought I'd wash it, myself, with Sunlight. Or rather—let Sunlight wash it, for there's no need of any rubbing—just soaping and rinsing. And see—isn't it just lovely? Fresh as new, *isn't* it? I'm delighted."

Sunlight Soap

The purity of Sunlight is such that it will not fade or discolor anything washable—it contains absolutely no fillers or adulterants—it is the most economical soap your money can buy. It's *all* soap.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

IMPORTANT EVENT

Mr. Leopold Godowsky's "Master" Class Began in Portland Last Week.

Mr. Leopold Godowsky's "Master Classes" commenced at the Ellison-White Conservatory of Music, Portland, Oregon, on Monday, August 26, with wonderful success, and bid fair to be what they proved recently in California, "far and away the most important musical event ever undertaken"—in this instance in Portland. The quotation is from Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. Godowsky's manager, who was speaking of the enthusiasm which the famous pianist's classes excited in San Francisco. The sessions are being held in the Broadway building, Portland, and pupils in making their applications for entrance to the classes were asked to give a full list of exercises, studies, and compositions on which they had worked and the selections which they wished to play in class. Also they were asked to state their object in studying, the length of time they had studied, the names of their teachers, and their repertoire, showing that the master wished to help pupils personally to the fullest possible extent. The attendance is very large both in the playing and "listening" classes.

The three big pastels by Mary Riter Hamilton, which was referred to recently in The Colonist as being on display in Spencer's window, Vancouver, were put on exhibition more lately at the Vancouver Exhibition and there, as when previously shown, created quite a stir of interest. They have now been returned to Mr. Spencer's store, where they are hanging in the art gallery, but a number of Victoria people have expressed the hope that they might be sent over here for the Home Products Fair which is to be opened on Sept, 30.

Penetrate Austrian Lines

ROME, Aug. 30.—The official report says: "A British detachment penetrated the enemy lines south of Asiago inflicting considerable losses and taking a few prisoners. Two hostile airplanes have been brought down."

IS THIS WHERE CHURCH FAILS?

E. Phillips Oppenheim in London Daily Mail.

Last Sunday morning I found the village postmaster and grocer loitering in the fields around my house, heedless of the church bells.

"What's the meaning of this, Morris?" I asked, "Who's going to pass the plate this morning?"

"I fancy there'll be someone to look after that, sir," he replied, with a faint smile. "I am not feeling exactly like service today."

"How's that," I enquired.

He hesitated for a moment. Perhaps the fact that I was a wanderer myself encouraged him to proceed.

"I don't know how it seems to you, sir," he confided, "but I can't stand the service at church these days.

"The village folk round about here, sir," he went on, "do make me sometimes wish that just one single hamlet hereabouts might be treated as scores in Belgium and France have been. You can't get through their hides; you can't make them understand the terrors that are so nigh to us. They go on in the same old way, and, begging your pardon, sir, it's the same with the Church service.

There's a roll of honor in the porch, and a prayer for the King, and a kind of litany for those suffering in the war, and at best a few words from the parson as to our great fight for civilization. And that's all. Its a long way off, sir. It's mainly the same old service that I listened to gladly in days of peace, but there seems something wrong with it now. What's the use of talking about love and charity when millions of our fellow-creatures are sweating and fighting, striving to tear the life out of one another like wild animals! One feels that the Sunday newspapers the boy will bring over on his bicycle in an hour or so are a flaming contradiction of everything we hear in there," he added, with a jerk of his head towards the church.

Morris is, in his way, a thinker and a man of feeling. Besides, I was in sympathy with him.

"Tell me, how would you have it altered?" I enquired.

"Well, sir," he said, "I am not a travelled man nor a great reader, but it seems to me that everything in this country has changed to fit in with the war, except the Church, and I don't see how the Church can expect to hold its own unless it makes a sight better effort than its made up till now. Its the Church at home I mean, sir," he went on earnestly. "No one has anything but praise for those young parsons that have turned themselves into chaplains, and even fighting men."

"What could the Church do that would draw you back, Morris?" I asked.

"Its a hasy sort of idea, mine, sir," he answered apologetically, "but it comes to me sometimes whether the War Office, say every Friday night, couldn't draw up an account of the Week's fighting that was just trustworthy and distribute it through all the churches in the country, so that on Sunday, instead of a sermon about someone in the Old Testament which we can't sort of fasten our minds on in these times, or words about love and charity which sound like moonshine, the parson could up and tell us just how things stand—things that we want to hear about. There's newspapers, that's true, but it isn't all of us who read them, and something authoritative, coming from the pulpit, which might become part of our church-going—well, it'd seem more human, somehow, sir. It'd bring the Church once more nearer to our daily life and thoughts."

The church bell had ceased. We heard the voices of the children singing one of the old familiar hymns.

"Its just an idea of mine, sir, Morris said, as he turned to pursue his lonely walk.

THE HELPING HAND
"Get Your Hands In"
Queen Quality
SILK GLOVES
Highest quality that money can buy. Double tipped. Every pair guaranteed.

Win a Camera

Guess how many spools are in the spool.

Every Roll Left for Developing and Printing, Every 50c Printing Order, Every 50c Purchase, Entitles You to One Guess

Developing, 15c
Any Size Roll

Printing
5c a Print

Have your pictures finished in glossy enamel. It brings your snaps out better. No extra charge for the glossy enamel.

THE PHOTORIUM

1210 Douglas Street Victoria, B.C.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY

Today and Tomorrow

(Fred Van Der Linden in London Daily Telegraph)

The Allied Governments have been unanimous since the beginning of the war in announcing that no peace could be signed until Belgium was restored to complete economic and political independence, to complete national sovereignty, and to territorial integrity in Europe and in Africa. Nothing could be more just. To admit the possibility of a compromise with Germany, who would ignore the solemn engagements entered into by the Great Allied Powers with regard to Belgium, would be so monstrous from the point of view of morality, that no Belgian worthy of the name has ever contemplated the possibility of such a thing. Many of our compatriots are, however, preoccupied, and not without reason, as to the international status of Belgium after peace. Must she again become the neutral State, the famous buffer-State, that she was before the war?

To begin with, it would not be out of place to come to an agreement as to the sense given to the word "neutrality" by legal experts. Neutrals are "those who do not take the side of one of the belligerents in a war, and remain outside the struggle." Neutrality, then, is not really effective except in case of war. Neutrality, however, exists in time of peace; it rests upon the collective decision of the nations interested in that neutrality. It implies special duties. A neutral country must show itself to be impartial towards the belligerents in case of conflict; it must be equally friendly with both; it must not favor the one at the other's expense; it must not favor the military operations of either of them. This Belgium had perfectly well understood and practised before she received the odious German ultimatum. The obligations of the treaty of 1839 were performed to the letter.

Obligations! That is the word that dominates the entire problem of Belgian neutrality. This neutrality was not granted to the Belgians in 1839 as responding to the wishes of the nation; it was imposed upon them by the Great Powers signatories to the treaty. This explains the character of Belgian neutrality, which is essentially different from that of Switzerland, for example (1815), of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (1867), or even of the Belgian Congo (1885). By the Act of Paris of Nov. 15, 1815, six Powers guaranteed the neutrality of Switzerland as answering to the will of the nation itself, and also as being in accordance with European interests. The situation as created for Belgium is very different. The revolution of 1830 destroyed the work of the Great Powers which constituted the Kingdom of the Low Countries in 1815. There were two projects, that of Jan. 20 and June 26, 1831—the latter known as the "Treaty of the 18 Articles"—before the treaty of Nov. 15, 1831, was reached. This treaty contained twenty-four articles. The final and definitive treaty was that of April 19, 1839.

Famous Treaty of 1831

In the treaty of June 26, 1831, it is declared that the five Powers signatories to the treaty recognise that Belgium is a perpetually neutral State, and agree to refrain from interfering with her internal politics. They guarantee to her perpetual neutrality, as also the integrity and inviolability of her territory. The treaty of Nov. 15, 1831, repeats these provisions in Article 7. Belgium, it says, will form a State that is perpetually neutral and independent. She will be constrained to observe this neutrality towards all other States, and not only towards the Powers that are guaranteeing her neutrality, as might have been believed. Article 25 states that the Courts that are signatories to the treaty guarantee its execution. The treaty of April 19, 1839, signed by France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, confirms the neutrality of Belgium and the guarantee of the signatory Powers. This treaty might, indeed, be taken as a contract between the Powers on the one side and Belgium on the other, for it implies engagements on both sides, and has recourse to the same principles that regulate contracts in civil law. Article 1,184 of the Civil Code declares that, "in case one of the parties fails to keep his engagement the contract is not necessarily rendered void thereby. The party with regard to whom the contract has not been carried out has the choice either of forcing the other to execute the Convention, where this is possible, or of claiming that it shall be brought to an end with the payment of damages. But there are, unfortunately, no tribunals from which Belgium can claim damages.

Germany imposed an ultimatum upon Belgium at the beginning of the war. Could Belgium let the German troops pass without herself violating her agreements towards the Powers that guaranteed her neutrality? No, she certainly could not do this, since she was constrained to favor no belligerent. To grant passage to the German army was to give the advantage to the aggressor and to permit her to attack the French army before it had time to complete its mobilization. Article 5 of the Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, on the rights and duties of neutral Powers cannot allow the troops or the convoys of a belligerent to pass through her territory. All jurists are, for that matter, in agreement upon this point, which is essential.

It may be asked whether, since the obligation of neutrality is permanent and perpetual, it does not exist even after the violation of that neutrality by Germany. We incline to the affirmative. The signatory Powers, in order to insure the balance of power in Europe, had engaged themselves not to violate Belgian territory in case of war. If one of them failed of her word the other Powers were under the obligation to compel her with force of arm to respect her engagements, even without Belgium appealing for intervention. They were united among themselves by a solemn engagement, and in accordance with this engagement they were bound to defend together the neutral territory unjustly violated. In like manner, we could not carry out our duties of neutrality partially. Finally, the guarantee of the Treaty of 1839 bound all the signatory Powers equally. Thus the treaty certainly formed an indivisible whole, and no Power could in any circumstances allege its private interests as a reason for the breaking of its engagements, or claim to execute them only partially.

Five Nations' Guarantee

The final object for which all the Powers united in 1839, perhaps to the detriment of their political and economic expansion, was European equilibrium. They wished to assure the peace of Europe, and the best way to do so, according to them, was to confirm the integrity and the independence of Belgian territory in such a manner that the new kingdom became a neutral zone at the meeting of the English, French and German civilisations, where none of the great border States would be menaced; Belgium became a "buffer-State." They fixed the conditions of the contract, but behind the signatures of the Ambassadors representing the five nations guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, besides the force of the legal doctrine regulating the forms and the effects of civil contracts, there is the honor of the nations severally engaged to respect the neutrality of Belgium. Of what value would be these treaties placed beneath the guarantee of several Powers if it were not understood that these great nations were all alike committed to their solemn oaths, and that they would, if required, take all necessary measures, against one or more of themselves even, to prevent these treaties from being violated without scruple?

As Mr. Lloyd George said on July 21, 1917, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of Belgian Independence: "Modern diplomacy has devised the plan of putting Belgium, if I may so express it, 'out of bounds,' with the view of preserving the freedom of Europe; to prevent, on the one hand, an agressive France from destroying Germany, and, on the other, an agressive Germany from destroying France. The treaty of Belgian neutrality was one of the fortresses of public right in Europe. Belgium was the guarantee of the freedom of Europe. This was the most lofty, the most honorable, and the most dangerous mission that has ever been imposed upon a people. The Belgian people has faithfully and loyally accomplished its mission."

Belgian neutrality still subsists, in spite of the perjury of Germany and Austria. It has been for her protection that England has taken up arms, and that America has at last understood that, if Belgian neutrality could not be victoriously defended, there would be an end to the value of treaties; honor, human conscience, all moral forces would alike be bankrupt.

Many Belgians have asked why their Govenment did not adhere to the Treaty of London. We do not see what advantage the country would have gained from such an attitude, unless we admit the thesis that the Treaty of 1839 exists only for the safeguarding of the rights of Belgium to reparation. How? Belgium has a privileged position in this war. The Chancellor of the German Empire has declared in the Reichstag that "the violation of Belgian neutrality was a violation of the rights of peoples; that he was conscious of the wrong that he was doing; that the Empire assumed the responsibility and offered to make reparation." Belgium is the victim of Germany and of Austria-Hungary. Can it be supposed for a single moment that she has the intention of making a separate peace with them Her loyalty of yesterday is a gage of her loyalty of tomorrow. And as for the engagements of the Powers of the Entente towards Belgium, have they not been abundantly renewed since the beginning of the war in all the circumstances in which the Governments of the Allied countries have had occasion to recall the end to be attained and the task to be accomplished? The solemn declaration made at Ste. Adresse on Feb. 16, 1916, in the name of France, Russia, and England, has, more over confirmed these engagements: The Allies and the guaranteeing Powers declare that, they will not cease hostilities until Belgium shall have been restored to her political and economic independence and largely indemnified for the damage that she has suffered. They will lend their aid to Belgium in order to assure her commercial and financial restoration."

What Belgium Claims

Although they are not among the Powers guaranteeing the independence and the neutrality of Belgium, Italy and Japan associated themselves with this diplomatic act.

It remains for us to examine what should be the international status of Belgium after the war and to pronounce ourselves for or against a new regime of neutrality. Let us at once admit that the political situation of Europe is no longer today what it was in 1839. The German Empire has been formed. Pan-Germanism has dreamed of rendering the whole of Europe subject to the German yoke. France has become a great Colonial Power. England has drawn closer the links that bind her to her Colonial Empire. The Eastern question appears again. There will be thorny discussions as to frontiers among the Balkan States. Russia has shaken off the yoke of Tsarism, and is a prey to a grave internal crisis of which we cannot foresee the issue. The United States of America have taken part in the political affairs of Europe. Finally, we do not know what the future reserves for us, and what exactly will be the results of the war. It would, therefore, be quite premature to discuss now in what sense the international policy of Belgium should be directed.

We can, however, already examine what will be the claims that Belgium would have to put forward in any case after the victory of the Allies:

1. The claim to a large indemnity from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The conventions are formal, and the irony of circumstances has brought it about that the article upon which our claims are based is due to the initiative of Germany at The Hague Conference. Perhaps the Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, remembered this point of international rights when he promised Belgium legitimate compensation for the violation of her neutrality.

2. It is certain that Belgium can no longer see imposed upon her a neutrality based upon the interests of the Great Powers. The Belgians now know to what the honorable engagements of Germany and Austria-Hungary amount. They can no longer solicit any sort of guarantee of their neutrality from those two Powers. They will, on the contrary, have to take special measures of protection against these Powers in accord with England and France. They also are unfortunately aware that England and France were not in a condition to defend our territory against Germany in 1914.

Europe's Debt to Belgium

The Governments of the Allies have loyally recognized that Belgium saved Europe from a disaster by her resistance at Liege, at Antwerp, and afterwards on the Yser. It is therefore, logical that a new international statute regarding Belgium should be the reward for the heroism of her troops. Since the duties of the countries that are perpetually neutral do not permit them to pay equal regard to all countries without distinction, Belgium, since she has been obliged to take special precautions against Germany and Austria, must renounce her neutrality; she must claim from France, England, Italy, the United States, Portugal, and Japan, and other Allied nations the formal guarantee of her independence and of her national integrity. Belgium will take part in the discussion of the treaty of peace, and it is then that she will be able to claim from the Allies all the measures capable of safeguarding her destinies. It is further to be remarked that the declaration of Ste. Adresse has added a new element to the Treaty of 1839: Belgium has seen the economic ties that unite her to the defenders of her neutrality drawn closer: France and England do not merely wish to restore her political independence. They now guarantee to her economic independence and offer to help in her industrial and commercial restoration.

We have neglected to mention again the name of Russia side by side with those of France and of England. Of what use is it to await from her any sort of authority after the war, beyond her frontiers, when she herself will be in great need of some authority to guide her in her own affairs?

Belgium has proved to the nations that signed her birth-certificate that she was worthy of complete autonomy. She has proved it by her internal organization, by her great commercial, industrial, artistic, and moral development. She has proved it by the world-wide dissemination of her activity, which has not shrunk from the most laborious tasks, not even that of opening to civilization in the heart of Africa an enormous country yesterday given over to savagery. She proved it, above all, by the manner in which she has always, even until the day before the most odious of martyrdoms, respected the neutrality that has been imposed upon her.

At Peace Council

Belgium has, therefore, the right to present herself with confidence at the conference which, in settling the peace of the world, will also be called upon to pronounce upon her individual case. The terrible sacrifices that she has endured and the eminent services that she has rendered to the Allies permit her to claim ample reparations and serious guarantees for the future. We cannot doubt that she will obtain a large indemnity, for she will have to rebuild her wrecked towns and villages, restore her economic equipment, and pay the debts that she has contracted in order to continue hostilities. The social organization, with its complicated and delicate machinery, which our enemies have vainly striven to destroy, calls for the most tender care and solicitude. Belgium awaits them from France, from England, and from the United States of America. These Powers will accomplish a work of necessary justice in giving to Belgium a new international status based upon the complete freedom that she should possess after the war to contract such political or economic agreements with the nations of her choice as may be useful to her development.

Whatever may be the dispositions adopted with regard to Belgium and the safeguards to be provided against Germany and Austria-Hungary, it seems that a more lofty aim must be attained, that a more lofty ideal dominates the question of Belgian neutrality. As Mr. Asquith said, in his remarkable speech delivered at the Guildhall, "the rights of small nations must be henceforth established after the war on an inviolable basis." Millions of men have died that a great breath of political emancipation may purify the world. Conquerors, autocrats, negotiaters of mighty diplomatic and financial machinations will be swept away by the great storm of fire and blood. New international rights will assure the reign of peace. The martydrom of Belgium is but a typical incident in the world-wide catastrophe from which will arise the society of nations. Certainly, but it will be the most worthy of Belgium's claims to glory that she has caused to germinate the great thought of moral solidarity that has urged us to unite, from Japan to Flanders, our resources, our efforts, our sufferings, our miseries, in a like fraternal aspiration towards the new rule of justice and of freedom for the whole of humanity.

WHAT GERMAN PEACE MEANS TO ROUMANIA

Writer in Paris Paper Describes Helpless Condition of Oppressed Country Under Prussian Domination.

The following article by Mr. Ernest Canano, a former parliamentary representative of the Roumanian people, appeared lately in L'Homme Libre, of Paris:

"Among the peoples who are victims of this way, some have been martyrs, like the Belgians and the Serbs, but not one of them has endured the trials inflicted on the Roumanians. It is indeed true that Belgium witnessed her king, her army, and a great part of her population being forced, step by step, out of their country; but in their exile they have found the welcome and comfort extended to them by France and Britain. Serbia, less fortunate, had but one door through which her king and her army were able to retire, after having won fresh glory for their arms, still capable of striking a blow while awaiting the hour of justice.

"Alone, Roumania, caught in the infamous trap laid by her enemies and her allies, among whom traitors were not lacking, found herself, in the midst of the downfall of Russia, surrounded, isolated, and powerless to escape from the most humiliating conditions. Germany's 'peace'; its scheme of enslavement, yes, of absorption in the future; for our enemies make no attempt to refrain from sliding down that slope of iniquity which their avidity caused them to choose voluntarily. Let every people know what German peace means; it means that gradual suppression which only stops when the fell purpose has been accomplished. At this moment Roumania is at the last extremity, crushed under that stone which they have thrown over her and on which they have written the word 'Peace'—in the hope of suppressing her appeals for aid.

"When 'they' hold out a hand to all that is weak, hesitating, or tired, saying: 'We want peace,' it is false; they lie, do not believe them. You who are strong and can beat them, do not believe them; and you martyred nations, do not believe them, for your present trials would be as nothing in comparison to what you would have to endure; and as for you, neutrals, do not you believe them, for you, too, they fully intend to enslave as soon as the struggle ceased!

Ruthlessly Ground Down

"Look at us Roumanians, look well at us! Vainly we struggle; vainly do we try to raise ourselves under the heavy burden laid on us; in vain our whole country is as the wild beast waits, for the moment to come for a desperate spring! Blinded by their greed, they ruthlessly continue their work, heedless of the fact that those who are faithless to their sworn word specially toward the weak can never more be believed, and that, by suppressing the freedom of others, they are suppressing their own.

"Forward, then in the supreme struggle which is coming, and, since the Roumanians can no longer carry the arms which have broken in their hands, their example may still be of value to the Allies; tied to the post of a German peace, they call to the whole universe to look and see of what it consists! May our experience be of value to all; we offer it as our supreme contribution, and we know that none will fail to understand. Let the world look at Roumania; and filled with amazement at such a fate, may they draw from it the inspiration which will produce that superb effort which will give to us all freedom with Victory!"

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A SIMPLE PREPARATION has recently been discovered by an eminent physician, which has been found wonderfully effective in curing Deafness and Head-noises.

Severe and obstinate cases which had resisted all the ordinary remedies and expensive treatments, have been permanently cured in a few days by this simple preparation called "AURALON."

Mr. Wm. Britton, of Worthing, writes:—"The curative properties of your new remedy, 'Auralon,' are truly wonderful. After being deaf for nearly twenty years, I am now able to hear distinctly, and the head-noises, which were so distressing have completely disappeared. No sufferer should hesitate to try this splendid cure."

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VARIETY

ALL WEEK
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TOMORROW

Rupert Julian's
Astounding
Expose

THE KAISER, THE BEAST OF BERLIN

Not a picture of battlefields, but a tremendous drama that strips naked the soul of history's maddest murder king.

"The audience stood up and cheered madly during the presentation of 'The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin.' "—New York Tribune.

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GET
IN

SHOWS START
1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30

"KILL THE BELGIAN SWINE" (SCENE FROM THE KAISER, THE BEAST OF BERLIN)

At the Playhouses

AMUSEMENTS TOMORROW

The Stage
Pantages—Vaudeville.
Film Attractions
Variety—Rupert Julian in "The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin."
Royal Victoria—Mary Pickford in "How Could You, Jean?"
Dominion—Mae Marsh in "Money Mad."
Columbia—Mary Anderson in "The Flaming Omen."
Romano—Irene Castle in "The Mysterious Client."

PANTAGES THEATRE The Pantages will offer a genuine holiday entertainment tomorrow, and the whole of next week, with the presentation of the new bill of vaudeville. It will be a snappy and light-hearted programme right away through—just the sort audiences enjoy best in a cool house on a hot holiday. Josie Flynn's Minstrel Revue of 1918, all girls, will be the big offering of song and frolic. The Kuma Four wonder-workers from Japan will introduce the little known Nippon magician lore and the Empire Comedy Four have an act crammed full of slap-stick fun combined with clever humor. There will be at least three other fine attractions on the list.

VARIETY THEATRE Summer, 1914—and the world was at peace—love and friendship ruled the glad business of every day. God looked down from heaven and was pleased. Gentle breezes fanned the swaying fields of grain; the world hummed with the pleasing sound of bees and birds and laughing girls. Marcas, the blacksmith of Louvain, was a mighty man. This man Marcas lived in faith and love and friendship, and by the sweat of his brow, and had won peace and prosperity. There was another man who lived in a palace in Berlin. He was twice a king, eighteen times a duke, twice a prince, nine times a count—besides being a bishop—William of Hohenzollern, King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany. The blacksmith of Louvain was a better man than the Hohenzollern. The blacksmith owned but two suits of clothes, one for work and one for the Sabbath. The Kaiser owned three hundred and sixty-six.

August 1, 1914—and William of Hohenzollern spoke the word that set the world afire; came the crash, titanic, colossal, staggering. Joy died, hope fled, desolation became supreme. Upon that day the world passed into twilight. The baneful autocracy of Prussia had spoken. An autocracy of hate which for decades had been deceiving a great people, poisoning their minds, preaching the virtue of necessity of war; had applied the torch of devastation. By the trick of circumstances the weal of mankind was placed for a moment in the hand of an arrogant egotist, tyrant, madman—William of Hohenzollern. The greatest crime in all history was perpetrated, that one man might find for himself a place in the sun. Blinded by the Gods, there flashed forth in the mind of this one man, a madness, a fatality, a mania, fatal, malignant, Satanic. From beyond the dim horizon began the tireless thudding of guns. The rich fields, the peaceful farms, the busy city became the barracks, the arsenal and the hospital. In two years millions of men were killed, maimed, or made prisoners; millions of families mourned, but hunger and suffering do not lend themselves to the process of arithmetic—blasted homes and stunted lives are not to be interpreted by mathematics.

Then came the master crime. An unoffending people was ground into extinction beneath an iron heel; a nation was destroyed; the crime against Belgium completed to its fullest; the Prussian walked onwards with his twin comrades, frightfulness and horror. A new blotch of infamy—the Lusitania—was added to the black name of the beast. Then came the end. The dark curtain which, like a shroud, had enveloped the earth, cleared away, and when the echo of the last cannon had died upon the air, the silver-throated bels of all the world rang forth the glad tidings.

"William of Hohenzollern has fallen!"

"In commenting upon the film produstion "The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin," which will be shown at the Variety for one week, beginning tomorrow, critics have laid stress on the splendid detail of the film. Rupert Julian, who produced the film and portrays the Kaiser, himself has paid particular attention to the smaller details of the costuming and settings for the photoplay.

ROYAL VICTORIA Returning to sylvan scenes in which her delightful artistry is displayed to the highest advantage, Mary Pickford will be seen at the Royal Victoria all this week, in a splendid picturization of Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd's novel, "How Could You, Jean?" This play is of the same calibre as many of "Our Mary's" recent successes and it is a foregone conclusion that her characterization in "How Could You, Jean?" will rank as one of the best of her screen careers.

In "How Could You, Jean?" Miss Pickford will be seen as an aristocratic young woman, whose income being cut off is suddenly forced to seek practical means for making her livelihood. She resolves to become a cook, applies for such a position at an employment agency, and is finally installed in the house of a literary couple in the country. She here meets by accident Ted Burton, the son of a dyspeptic millionaire. Ted bribes a man-servant in Jean's household, who persists in paying her his unwelcome attentions, to resign his place, and he is employed to fill the vacancy.

Thus, their love story begins and through many interesting scenes, many of them dramatic and thrilling, it is developed to a logical conclusion. Miss Pickford is splendidly supported by many capable players, most of whom have appeared with her in other productions to signal advantage. The players include Casson Ferguson, Herbert Standing, Spottiswoode Aitken, Fanny Midgley and Larry Peyton. A number of children of artistic attainments figure in the story and vest it with unusual interest.

DOMINION THEATRE Mae Marsh in her latest photoplay "Money Mad," written by Lois Zeller, and produced by Goldwyn, under the direciton of Hobart Henley, will be the attraction at the Dominion all this week, commencing Monday. This will be a treat as well as a surprise to her admirers, as motion picture devotees seldom look to Miss Marsh for fashionable frocks, for it is by her art alone she has won her name on the screen. The fact that it is a mystery story goes a long way toward heightening its entertaining value. Elsie Dean lives with her stepfather, her mother having died mysteriously while she was a young girl. After arriving at her majority she resolves to solve the mystery of her mother's death and to learn the reason for her stepfather's strange associations with Sims, a sinister Hindu, and Fanette Lisbon, a beautiful woman who spends much of her time in the home of Elsie and her stepfather. The photoplay is filled with many thrilling situations, while the theme is one of the deepest heart appeal.

A good comedy and British Weekly complete an exceptionally good programme for the holiday week.

COLUMBIA THEATRE Drawn by an irresistible impulse, after a lapse of thirty years to the very spot in the depths of the Andes where he deserted his Inca wife and baby boy, driving her to death by her own hand, a wealthy Englishman is slain as she had prayed he would. The death of Watkins, clearing up the mystery of the parentage of the Red Prince, is the powerful climax in "The Flaming Omen," the Greater Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature, which will be the attraction at the Columbia for three days, commencing tomorrow.

Watkins' little boy is adopted by Lord Haviland and succeeds to his title and millions, but on account of his red skin is called the Red Prince, his mother having been a Christian Inca woman. Watkins prospers after his flight from Peru to England and marries an English woman. They have a beautiful daughter who falls in love with the Red Prince, nobody ever dreaming they have the same father—Watkins.

The Red Prince wishes to marry Violet, but every time he begins to tell of his love there arises before him the image of a woman, deserted in the mountains clasping a baby to her heart. He cannot explain the vision. Violet cannot understand why her very presence unnerves the man she knows loves her. This fascinating story is filmed with remarkable fidelity as to Peruvian peoples, customs and dress at the time the Incas ruled and is given by a cast of unusual merit.

Charlie Chaplin in "A Dog's Life" will be an added attraction to an all-round good programme.

ROMANO THEATRE Irene Castle and the original cast in the great serial "Patria," are starred in the new five-part Pathe Play, "The Mysterious Client," at the Romano. This is the second picture in which Mrs. Castle has appeared since the death of her husband, Captain Vernon Castle, of the British Royal Flying Corps, at a Texas aviation camp. "The Mysterious Client" is an unusual play that meets the insistent demand of the public for something new. It was made under the direction of Fred Wright from the clever story by Charles Davey. The scenario was written by Roy Somerville.

The story opens as a conventional society drama, but rapidly assumes the character and intensity of a gripping melodrama as the exciting scenes are unfolded. Inspired by the old saying that "truth is stranger than fiction," the author proves it with the dramatic story woven around intensely interesting incidents from real life. Just when the audience reaches the conclusion that a certain climax is inevitable, the story takes a sudden and unexpected twist, and the spectator is kept guessing until the climax appears. Irene Castle is said to excel her performance in "Patria," "Convict 993," and "The Hillcrest Mystery," in her remarkable interpretation of Jeanne Darcy, in "The Mysterious Client."

In brief the story deals with the tests of courage imposed upon a young lawyer to ascertain his moral and physical courage by a prospective father-in-law.

GERMANS EVER SHOW PENCHANT FOR LOOT

Mr. W. Beach Thomas, a correspondent on the Marne front during the recent Allied drive, wrote as follows: Among many amazing sights of the battlefield above the Marne is a collection in Chateau Thierry of parcels put together and addressed to their homes by German soldiers. These parcels contain loot of every sort and description. One is nothing but priests' robes; another chiefly consists of haricot beans. Door handles, clocks, telegraph wire and metal ornaments of all sorts are collected in heaps as well as sorted into private parcels.

No battlefield in the war has been so stippled with contrasted colors and scenes, though the grim and bestial have the mastery. Woods, fields and river banks are strewn with German dead. Here a tethered group of horses have fallen where they stood, unwounded but smothered by gas poisons.

Some little villages are as dead and desolate as Ypres; some are untouched except for the church spire which has served for alignment of gunfire. All over the country are small shallow holes and trenches scraped out in a hurry during this open warfare. Three hundred yards in front of a machine gun, half concealed in a little scoop, lie a whole line of enemy dead, caught as they emerged from a wood.

The Germans had no time for systematic destruction either of old trenches or roads; indeed, they left large dumps of their own shells undisturbed. Debris of the retreat of 1914 may be found close alongside some of the limbers just deserted.

The novelty and strangeness of the whole front and its significance and variety are enhanced by the continual intermixing of troops of the many nations—French, Italian, American and British (both English and Scottish)—who have conquered and suffered side by side. Happily the whole scene, the most pictorial of the war, is being preserved by a great number of photographs. Allied photographers have never faced danger with more disregard of their personal safety.

The change in the weather may be important. We have begun a succession of autumnal days, opening with mists so heavy that even in the hill country the town of Lens was invisible from Vimy Ridge late in the morning. Flanders, doubtless, is wrapped in yet deeper obscurity.

The deepest regret is felt here for the death in action of Lieut. Russell. While still under age he volunteered for the Australian Force, and through sheer zest in hard fighting, especially on the ridge east of Thiepval, earned non-commissioned rank. He got his commission last Summer and showed the same qualities as an officer that he had proved as a private. His father has acted as Reuter's correspondent since the early days of the war. He went first to Gallipoli, whence he was invalided home, and came to the western front towards the end of 1915, and has remained there since.

THE PRUSSIAN SYSTEM

As Viewed in Poland by an American

Mr. Frederick C. Walcott, of the United States Food Administration, writes as follows in The Field, London: This I have seen. I could not believe it unless I had seen it through and through. For several weeks I lived with it; I went all about it and back of it; inside and out of it was shown to me—until finally I came to realize that the incredible was true. It is monstrous, it is unthinkable, but it exists. It is the Prussian system. In 1916 I went to Poland to learn its facts concerning the remnant of a people that had been decimated by war. The country had been twice devastated. First the Russian army swept through it, and then the Germans. Along the roadside from Warsaw to Pinsk, the firing-line, a distance of 230 miles, near half a million people had died of hunger and cold. The way was strewn with their bones picked clean by the crows. With their usual thrift the Germans were collecting the larger bones to be milled into fertiliser, but the finger and toe bones lay on the ground with the mud-covered and rain-soaked clothing. Wicker baskets were scattered along the way—the basket in which the baby swings from the rafter in every peasant home. Every mile there were scores of them, each one telling of a death. I started to count, but after a while I had to give it up; there were so many.

That is the desolation one saw along the great road from Warsaw to Pinsk, mile after mile, more than two hundred miles. They told me a million people were made homeless in six weeks of the German drive in August and September, 1916. They told me four hundred thousand died on the way. The rest, scarcely half alive, got through with the Russian army. Many of these have been sent to Siberia; it is these people whom the Paderewiski committee is trying to relieve. In the refugee camps three hundred thousand survivors of the flight were lodged in jerry-built barracks, scarcely waterproof, unlighted, unwarmed in the dead of winter. There were no conveniences; they had not even been able to wash for weeks. Filth and infection from vermin were spreading. They were famished: their daily ration a cup of soup and a piece of bread as big as my fist.

A Nation Dying

In Warsaw, which had not been destroyed, a city of one million inhabitants, one of the most prosperous cities of Europe before the war, the streets were lined with people in the pangs of starvation. Famished and rain-soaked, they squatted there with their elbows on their knees or leaning against the buildings, too feeble to lift a hand for a bit of money or a morsel of bread if one offered it, perishing of hunger and cold. Charity did what it could. The rich gave all that they had, the poor shared their last crust. Hundreds of thousands were perishing. Day and night the picture is before my eyes—a people starving, a nation dying. In that situation the German commander issued a proclamation. Every able-bodied Pole was bidden to Germany to work. If any refused let no other give him to eat, not so much as a mouthful, under penalty of German military law. This is the choice the German Government gives to the conquered Pole, to the husband and father of a starving family. Leave your family to die or survive as the case may be. Leave your country, which is destroyed, to work in Germany for its further destruction. If you are obstinate, we shall see that you surely starve. Staying with his folk, he is doomed, and they are not saved; the father and husband can do nothing for them, he only adds to their risk and suffering. Leaving them, he will be cut off from his family; they may never hear from him again, nor he from them. Germany will set him to work that a German workman may be released to fight against his own land and people. He shall be lodged in barracks, behind barbed wire entanglements, under armed guard. He shall sleep on the bare ground with a single thin blanket. He shall be scantily fed and his earnings shall be taken from him to pay for his food.

Death or Slavery

This is the choice which the German Government offers to a proud, sensitive, high-strung people. Death or slavery. When a Pole gave me that proclamation I was boiling. But I had to restrain myself. I was practically the only foreign civilian in the country, and I wanted to get food to the people. That was what I was there for, and I must not for any cause jeopardise the undertaking. I asked Governor-General von Beseler, "Can this be true?" "Really, I cannot say," he replied. "I have signed so many proclamations; ask General von Kries." So I asked General von Kries. "General, this is a civilized people. Can this be true?" "Yes," he said, "it is true," with an air of adding, "Why not?" I dared not trust myself to speak; I turned to go. "Wait," he said. And he explained to me how Germany, official Germany, regards the state of subject peoples.

Even now I find it hard to describe in comprehensible terms the mind of official Germany, which dominates and shapes all German thought and action. Yet it is as hard, as clear-cut, as real as any material thing. I saw it in Poland, I saw the same thing in Belgium, I heard it in Serbia and Roumania. For weeks it was always before me, always the same. Officers talked freely, frankly, directly. All the staff officers have the same view. Let me try to tell it, as General von Kries told me, in Poland, in the midst of a dying nation. Germany is destined to rule the world, or at least a great part of it. The German people are so much human material for building the German state; other people do not count. All is for the glory and might of the German State. The lives of human beings are to be conserved only if it makes for the State's advancement; their lives are to be sacrificed if it is to the State's advantage. The State is all; the people are nothing. Conquered people signify little in the German account. Life, liberty, happiness, human sentiment, family ties, grace and generous impulse—these have no place beside the one concern, the greatness of the German State. Starvation must excite no pity; sympathy must not be allowed if it hampers the main design of promoting Germany's ends.

The Iron Hand

"Starvation is here," said General von Kries. "Candidly, we would like to see it relieved, we fear our soldiers may be unfavorably affected by the things that they see. But since it is here starvation must serve our purpose. So we set it to work for Germany. By starvation we can accomplish in two or three years in East Poland more than we have in West Poland, which is East Prussia, in the last hundred years. With that in view, we propose to turn this force to our advantage." "This country is meant for Germany," continued the keeper of starving Poland. "It is a rich alluvial country which Germany has needed for some generations. We propose to remove the able-bodied working Poles from this country. That leaves it open for the inflow of German working people as fast as we can spare them. They will occupy it and work it." Then, with a cunning smile: "Can't you see how it works out? By and by we shall give back freedom to Poland. When that happens Poland will appear automatically as a German province."

In Belgium, General von Bissing told me exactly the same thing. "If the relief of Belgium breaks down we can force the industrial population into Germany through starvation and colonize other Belgians in Mesopotamia, where we have planned large irrigation works. Germans will then overrun Belgium. Then when the war is over and freedom given back to Belgium it will be a German Belgium that is restored. Belgium will be a German province and we have Antwerp—which is what we are after." In Poland the able-bodied men are being removed to relieve the German workman and make the land vacant for Germany. In Belgium the men are deported that the country may be a German colony. In Serbia, where three-fourths of a million people out of three millions have perished miserably in the last three years, Germany hardens its heart, shuts its eyes to the suffering, thinks only of Germany's gain. In Armenia six hundred thousand people were slain in cold blood by Kurds and Turks under the domination and leadership of German officers—Germany looking on indifferent to the horror and woe, intent only on seizing the opportunity thus given. War, famine, pestilence—these bring to the German mind no appeal for humane effort, only the resolution to profit from them to the utmost that the German State may be powerful and great.

Moral Depravity

That is not all. Removing the men that the land may be vacant for German occupation, that German stock may replace Belgians, Poles, Serbians, Armenians, and now Roumanians, Germany does more. Women left captive are enslaved. Germany makes all manner of lust its instrumentality. The other day a friend of mine told me of a man just returned from Northern France. "I cannot tell you the details," he said; "man to man, I don't want to repeat what I heard." Some of the things he did tell—shocking mutilation and moral murder. He told of women, by the score, in occupied territory of Northern France prisoned in underground dungeons, tethered for the use of their bodies by officers and men. If this is not a piece of the Prussian system, it is the logical product of disregard of the rights of others.

Such is the German mind as it was disclosed to me in several weeks' contact with officers of the staff. Treaties are scraps of paper if they hinder German aims. Treachery is condoned and praised if it falls in with German interest. Men, lands, countries are German prizes. Populations are to be destroyed or enslaved so Germany may gain. Women are Germany's prey, children are spoils of war. God gave Germany the Hohenzollern, and together they are destined to rule Europe, and eventually the world—thus reasons the Kaiser. Coolly, deliberately, officers of the German staff, permeated by this monstrous philosophy, discuss the denationalization of peoples, the destruction of nations, the undoing of other civilizations for Germany's account.

In all the world such a thing has never been. The human mind has never conceived the like. Even among barbarians the thing would be incredible. The mind can scarcely grasp the fact that these things are proposed and done by a modern government professedly a Christian government in the family of civilised nations. This system has got to be rooted out. If it takes everything in the world, if it takes every one of us this abomination must be overthrown. It must be ended or the world is not worth living in. No matter how long it takes, no matter how much it costs, we must endure to the end with agonised France, with imperilled Britain, with shattered Belgium, with shaken Russia. We must hold out.

ROYAL VICTORIA ALL WEEK

Presents

The Holiday Attraction Supreme

MARY PICKFORD

The cloak of a scullery maid covers the heart of a member of the "upper crust" in "How Could You, Jean?" and she cooks dyspepsia out of a grouchy old millionaire and finds a warm spot in his heart.

No! You're wrong! She doesn't marry him. Guess you'll have to come down to see us if you want to find out whom she does marry

IN HER LATEST SUCCESS

HOW·COULD YOU, JEAN

TOTO The New Comedian in His Latest Laughter Riot "The Junk Man"

DISCUSSING FUTURE OF BRITISH MARINE

The London Telegraph Editorially Gets Satisfaction From Throttling of U-Boats, but Shipbuilding Too Slow.

In regard to Ships and Shipbuilding in Britain, the London Daily Telegraph of July 31 said editorially:

The First Lord of the Admiralty spoke to a thin and listless House of Commons yesterday afternoon on the progress of merchant shipbuilding. He dealt with the supreme issue of the war in a speech which consisted of a series of carefully-arranged facts as to the past and present situations, supplemented by a defence of the National Shipyard scheme. Sir Eric Geddes was able to refer in cheerful terms to the enemy's submarine campaign. A year ago the outlook was gloomy, if not alarming; the world's shipping was declining at the rate of about 550,000 tons a month, whereas in the past quarter there was an average gain of approximately 100,000 tons a month. In other words, ship production has overtaken and passed ship destruction; the former has increased, mainly owing to the American effort, while the latter has decreased, thanks to the resource and inventiveness of the naval authorities at Whitehall, the competency of the Royal Navy, and the adaptable courage which the merchant seamen have revealed. At the same time, the enemy can no longer keep pace in his shipyards and engine shops with the steady process of attrition which his submarines are suffering. These are results in which the country may take pride, for, while the improved shipping output is traceable to the farseeing programme of the Americans, the British Navy has been mainly responsible for the measures taken to suppress piracy. We agree with Sir Eric Geddes that it would be false modesty to hesitate to speak of our success in that respect; our Allies will not grudge the Admiralty and the Navy and the Merchant Fleet the credit due to them. It is now certain, so far as anything in war can be certain, that the enemy can neither starve us out nor gravely weaken our fighting power by piracy. It is still a serious factor, as recent official returns have shown, resulting in heavy losses of ships and cargoes; but the danger point has been passed, both for ourselves and for the Allies. And the sooner the Germans realise that by sea, as by land, they have been thrown back on the defensive the better for them. They have nothing to hope for from a continuance of the policy of outrage and murder, except further misfortunes, as the accelerated movement of American troops across the Atlantic and through the much-advertised "war zone" attests.

Marine Becoming Weaker

We wish we could congratulate the First Lord as whole-heartedly on the progress of British shipbuilding during the past year, but, unhappily, our Mercantile Marine is becoming weaker month by month. The British offensive by sea against piracy has been successful, more successful than we dared hope twelve months ago, but the offensive in British shipyards has failed, at least partially. It is true, as he stated, that we have had to turn out a large number of men-of-war and of small craft for fighting the submarine, as well as a quantity of appliances in considerable variety; it is also true that several million tons of ships, more or less seriously damaged, have been repaired. In these directions labor and material have been expended with admirable results. But may it not be suggested, with reason, that the shipbuilding effort of the first maritime country of the world would have been adequate for all purposes if the plans had been well conceived, an efficient central organization had existed, and sufficient men and steel had been provided. In respect to labor, the failure is admitted. A year ago it was conceded that 80,000 more men were required by the shipyards and engine shops, but only 35,000, according to the First Lord's figures, have been supplied. That confession means that in this sea-girt country, which lives by ships, ship construction has not had the priority that was promised, but has been sacrificed. For that state of affairs the First Lord has not, we assume, been responsible. But, on the other hand, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the best possible use has not been made of the labor available. Shipyard extensions have been planned so as to obtain a real economy of man-power by utilizing, in a wider sphere, the trained staffs of the great private establishments. Only fourteen of the eighty-seven new berths have been completed and Sir Eric gave no convincing assurance that when all these new slips are finished labor will be supplied to enable them to be utilized to their full capacity. That is the position so far as work in the private yards is concerned.

National Shipyard Scheme

A good deal was heard from the First Lord, Mr. George Lambert, and other speakers about "fabricated" ships. The National Shipyards were designed to put together vessels from material produced in neighboring bridge-building works, and for that purpose war prisoners and military labor were to be employed at the waterside. Sir Eric Geddes suggested that when it was proposed to the private shipbuilders that they should use this material they demurred. It was then, as we understand his statement, that the Government approved the Admiralty's proposal to lay down three—originally four—yards on the Bristol Channel. If that assertion represents accurately the state of affairs a year ago, the action of the War Cabinet can readily be understood, though it would be interesting to know what was the estimate of the quantity of material which adjacent bridge-building works could turn out, so as to enable the thirty-four berths in these new establishments to be utilised fully. The reported action of the private shipbuilders twelve months ago is a new point in favor of the initiation of the scheme, but we have yet to hear the other side of the story, if there is one. The shipbuilders having looked unfavorably upon "fabrication," although some of them had been responsible for construction on these lines for years past, the scheme was adopted. Over 10,000 men are now engaged in making the three new yards; a factory to supply "fabricated" material is being erected, because the supply in sight, the basis of the National Shipyard scheme, is insufficient; and at an early date, contrary to Lord Pirrie's recently announced decision, the first keel is to be laid. Although the private yards are still short of skilled and also, we believe, of unskilled labor, it is intended to press on construction in the National Shipyards as berths become available. Whatever may have been the original attitude of private builders to fabricated ships, they are now busy on eleven of them, so that in both Government and private yards they will be simultaneously in process of construction. The First Lord gave explanation of the repeated changes of policy—the abandoned intention to use war prisoners and military labor in these National Yards, the reversal of the original decision not to entrust fabricated construction to private yards, and the authorization of eighty-seven new berths in the latter establishments, for which, apparently, adequate supplies of labor will not be available. We do not question the good intentions of the Department but we are not surprised that the First Lord's involved justification of the variations of policy should have exposed him to incisive criticism from Mr. George Lambert, Mr. Alexander Richardson—in an admirable maiden speech—and other informed speakers. The case for the National Yards has not, we think, been proved. We can only hope that speedily order will somehow be evolved from the present chaotic state to which our shipbuilding effort has been reduced. The First Lord is very much in earnest; he read a communication from Lord Pirrie confirming the official policy; and he declaring that it was intended to proceed with the scheme, which must now include housing accommodation for many thousand civilian workers. Experts have expressed their disapproval of the project; the responsibility rests on Sir Eric Geddes and those associated with him. We trust that their confidence will be justified in results, for the main, the only, thing of real importance is that we should obtain sufficient ships, and that as soon as possible.

Nanaimo Customs

NANAIMO, B.C., Aug. 31.—Collections at the local customs house for the month of August totalled $44,127.51.

What Has Britain Done?

(By Frederick B. Hodgins in New York Herald)

What has Britain done?
Kept the faith and fought the fight
For the everlasting right;
Chivalrously couched her lance
In defence of Belgium, France.
This has Britain done!

What has Britain done?
Given every seventh son.
Met the challenge of the Hun;
Placed her men on every field;
Proud to die, too proud to yield.
This has Britain done!

What has Britain done?
Answers every far-flung breeze
Blown across the Seven Seas:—
"Watch and ward secure we keep
Vigilance that never sleeps."
This has Britain done!

"What has Britain done?"
On every front, her flag unfurled,
Fought a world-war round the world;
Then, when all is said and done,
Ask her Allies, ask the Hun,
"What has Britain done?"

What has Britain done?
For her slain Britannia weeps—
She might boast who silence keeps,
But, when all is done and said,
Call the roll and count her dead
And know what she has done!

50,000 MEN WANTED

Before next month this number are wanted to step up and have their corns removed with Putnam's Corn Extractor—it's painless—safe—sure. Use only "Putnam's," it's the best, 25c at all dealers.

FINE HOLIDAY FARE AT LOCAL THEATRES

Managers of Local Amusement Houses Provide Entertaining Features for Delectation of Patrons This Week.

With such an excellent offering of attractions as has been arranged by the managers of the local theatres for the holiday and the remainder of the week, the public in search of novelty and diversion in entertainment will find no difficulty in deciding how to spend "that night off." Especially attractive features have been arranged for both the stage and the screen for the benefit of holiday patrons, who are promised an afternoon or evening of genuine entertainment.

There will be a goodly offering of comedy songs and dances, lively chatter and artistic dancing numbers at the Pantages Theatre beginning with the matinee performance tomorrow. Four Oriental artists present an act at once mysterious and decidedly unique, and there is also an entertaining animal novelty, introducing "Punch," the boxing pony.

Manager Murdock of the Variety Theatre is offering to his patrons during the entire week "The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin," the wonderful photodrama depicting historically correct events in the life of the German Emperor and exemplifying his personal characteristics. This picture is the stupendous photoplay sensation that blocked traffic on Broadway while hundreds fought for admission to the theatre during its presentation in New York, and it is the same great feature that made audiences in that big metropolis stand up and cheer madly during its showing. In conjunction with this big attraction, the "community sing" inaugurated at this theatre last Thursday evening when the audience joined heartily in singing patriotic and popular songs of the boys "over there" will be a feature of this week's programme.

Mary Pickford, the most popular star in filmdom, will be seen at the Royal Victoria all this week in a delightful photodrama, "How Could You, Jean?"

Mary Pickford, the most beloved of motion picture stars, has a constant following among film fans and her many admirers will be delighted with her characterization in the role of a society girl who turns cook when the bank roll fails to supply her wants. The unique events that befall the little Swedish cook during her employment in the home of a wealthy family are well presented in "How Could You, Jean?" this week's attraction at the Royal Victoria Theatre.

The Dominion Theatre will present Mae Marsh, the whim girl of the screen in her latest and most powerful photodrama, "Money Mad," a thrilling, mysterious and altogether fascinating story in which occultism plays a most important part. The popular star is supported by an all-star cast of Famous Players. Added attractions on the holiday programme will be a series of war pictures and an entertaining comedy film.

Manager Clark of the Columbia and Romano theatres has secured excellent features for the current week. The Columbia screen will present Mary Anderson and Alfred Whitman in "The Flaming Omen," a Greater Vitagraph feature, also Charlie Chaplin in one of his greatest laugh-provoking comedies, "A Dog's Life." At the Romano, Irene Castle, the famous dancer and star of several noted film productions, will be presented in her latest success, "The Mysterious Client."

Three Children Burned

BURNS, ORE., Aug. 31.—Fire caused by the overturning of a lamp and which destroyed the ranch home of Joseph Fine, near Crane, Ore., yesterday resulted in the death of three small children of the family and the serious injury of Mrs. Fine, according to word brought here today.

A GERMAN DELUSION

(By H. G. Wells, in The London Chronicle)

The recent utterances of Herr Dernburg upon the necessity of an economic League of Nations after the war are quite the most suggestive indications we have yet had that there is any realization in Germany of the considerations that that are driving all the rest of the world towards the idea of a World League. Herr Dernburg sees things, of course, from a German standpoint; but he sees clearly. Any kind of peace that does not involve a world administration of food, and of the distribution of economic raw material, and a world control of the financial situation, will, he realizes, leave mankind staggering not near the brink, but over the brink of social and economic collapse.

But while an increasing number of people in the Allied and neutral countries are rising to the manifest corollary that this world control demands a political unification also in the form of a League of Free Nations, and while this is becoming more and more definitely the declared war aim of the Allies, the German mind still seems to lag behind, hampered as it is by its militarist Imperialism and its sabre ideals, and to imagine that mankind may be forced to a world control in the economic and financial fields, with the old German god, and all the rest of it swaggering gloriously in the seat of management.

Common German Delusion

The Junker mind shuts its eyes to the loss of Africa, persuading itself that the submarine campaign of murder, privation and annoyance is really a campaign of victory, and persuading itself, too, that a narrow and unsympathetic system that has failed through centuries to assimilate Czech, Pole and Jugo-Slav, can, in a year or so, dominate and digest Ukrania, Great Russia, Finland, Roumania and Bulgaria in a swift and profitable manner. Herr Dernburg, however, can think above that level.

He knows and says quite plainly that Germany cannot possibly emerge from the war with a victory so complete as to dictate trade and industrial conditions, and the grounds for hope that he holds out to Central Europe are, therefore, of a less arrogant type. He declares that the Allied Powers, and particularly Britain and the American Allies, will be obliged to concede food, supplies of raw material, world markets, and dumping grounds to Germany, because they cannot do without German chemical products, and because they will want to use, in the place of their sunken tonnage, the shipping that Germany has been hoarding and accumulating in her home ports since the war began.

In comforting himself in this way Herr Dernburg betrays one very common German delusion. There is nothing indispensable in German technical science. The Germans are too apt to mistake a spurt ahead, in this as in other matters, for a permanent advantage. So far as the intellectual part of it, the actual science, goes, Germany has never been superior to any one of her great antagonists; she has merely been more heavily organized for the exploitation of technial science and with a vastly greater number of workers therein.

It is a baseless German delusion that the mentality of Germany is superior to that of the Italians or the Atlantic nations in this matter. In this, as in many other things, she made her gains by massed attacks and by getting first into the field. The war has had a most stimulating effect upon all of this side of the mental activity of her enemies, and it is safe to say that today, if by some miraculous intervention Germany were suddenly wiped out of existence, the technical science of the world would not be sensibly poorer.

No greater blow to German self complacency is anywhere in preparation than in this field. I have recently been able to look into this matter with some precision, in connection with the forthcoming British Scientific Products Exhibition, and the record of British recovery alone, not counting what has been done in Allied countries, is astonishing.

It is not merely a record of increased exertion on the part of individual men, though that side of the story is wonderful enough; it is a record of increasing co-operation, of the formation of great industrial organizations where formerly there was merely a mob of competing firms, of the systematic undertaking of investigations, of the development of a disciplined systematic Britain out of the lax and careless Britain that faced organized Germany before the war. In almost every branch of scientific and technical work in which Germany had an advantage before the war there has been an amazing recovery.

Allies Independent of Germany

It would be too long to give the full list here of fundamental, striking things accomplished, but in a summary before me I note one or two items that jump to the eye. "Synthetic dyes and associated products," I read, "Pure chemicals for laboratory workers, photographic chemicals, synthetic perfumes, pharmaceutical, medical and food products; in all these matters the Allies are now independent of Germany."

Then again, Germany had a monopoly of optical glass, mainly through her high technical organization, but also through her control of pure potash. British energy first produced the needed high quality potash, and now her optical glass excels any German product, and unless Germany has also made great strides during the war she will find her old methods of manufacture altogether out of date when at last she is able to take up competition again.

Both pure and ordinary potash have meant great things to Germany in the past; the former in relation to such products as optical glass and the latter because of the use of potash salts in artificial fertilizers and so forth. The only deposits of potash salts known and worked in the world were either in Germany or Alsace. Now we know of potash deposits in Spain, Abyssinia, Nabraska, Wyoming, Saskatchewan, Portugal and Brazil. We have new methods of obtaining potash from felspar, the old kelp burning methods have been revived under exceptionally favorable conditions in Florida, and the Americans recover potash profitably from cement kilns and blast furnaces. After the war neither Britain nor America, nor any of the Allies, will be in need of German dyes at all. In the matter of potash, it is doubtful whether they will not be able to get it as cheaply from non-German as from German sources, and the difference in cost will be, at any rate, quite a minor consideration at the settlement.

And as I run my hand down the list I read out item after item in this fashion: "Synthetic tannin. . . . Dyeing of furs, a complete success, formerly sent to Germany to be dyed and finished." "No maker of prussic acid for deliming furs existed in Great Britain before 1914; now we have an ample supply. . . ." "Thorium (for gas mantles) formerly a German monopoly, is now completely in our hands. . . ." "We control the whole supply of monazite sand, from which not only thorium but mesothorium (used to make the luminous compound for watch dials) and cerium compounds (for arc light carbons, etc.) are derived. . . ." "Zinc smelting has developed to great proportions in America, and we produce all and more than we need of electrolytic zinc. We control all the zinc ore supply. . . ." "Formerly duralumin, incomparably the best aluminum alloy, was entirely a German product. Superior alloys are now produced in Great Britain, France, and the United States. . . ." "Pure nickel . . . porcelain and glass for laboratory use . . . hot-air motors . . . high-class thermometers . . ." The full list overflows the space available here.

So one goes on. At the forthcoming Exhibition of British Scientific Products the man in the street will be able to see for himself what one single Allied country has been able to do against the fancied superiority of Germany. Economically and scientifically the Allies can do without Germany altogether.

That is to say, when the day of settlement comes, the Germans will find that this fancied monopoly of various chemical products with which they hope to bargain against the real monopoly of the Allies in tropical and other staple materials—in palm oil, cotton and rubber, for example—is not worth offering. That cheque on the bank of humanity will be returned, "account closed." The raw materials of the world will go henceforth to Germany only when the sword of Zabern is abandoned and forgotten.

ESTHONIANS FEEL GERMAN TYRANNY

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31.—An official Esthonian courier bound for France has arrived here. He states that the Germans are suppressing the Esthonian national life and culture in every way. Newspapers are censored, he said, and schools are closed or being Germanized.

Food requisitioning has been instituted, and the bread ration has been fixed at a quarter of a kilogram daily and the meat ration at a quarter of a kilogram weekly. The courier stated that German oppression was threatening the national spirit and increasing the passive resistance.

RHINE TOWNS FEEL EFFECT OF RAIDS

GENEVA, Aug. 31.—An important meeting of representatives from all Rhine towns began yesterday at Saarbrucken. The conference was called to discuss means of protection against the Allied air raids.

It was decided to appeal to German headquarters to come to some arrangement for both sides to abstain from air attacks upon open towns.

The question of air defences, if the appeal failed, also was discussed, as were measures for the repair of property damaged and the payment of indemnities to the families of persons killed or injured. Meanwhile insurance rates have increased 33 per cent in Rhine towns, it is announced.

HERE'S TO A JOYOUS
LABOR DAY
SEE
PANTAGES
VAUDEVILLE
Monday and All Week

JOSIE FLYNN
Presents Her
ALL-GIRL MINSTREL 1918 REVUE
Frolic of Song and Dance

Conjurers from Far East
KUMA FOUR
Oriental Wonder Workers

Joe Jenny's Famous
Empire Comedy Four
Classy Act

Three Other Fine Attractions
A SNAPPY HOLIDAY BILL

MON. TUES. WED.
COLUMBIA
3 DAYS ONLY
Presents
MARY ANDERSON
—IN—
"The Flaming Omen"
A Gripping Story of Love and Mysticism Set in Andes Wilds

On the Same Bill
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
—IN—
A Dog's Life
A 3-Part Comedy
His First Comedy under the Million Dollar Contract.

Manager Clark assures his patrons that this is not an old hashed-up Chaplin, but a genuine First National Attraction return engagement by request.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "A DOGS LIFE"
HIS FIRST MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE

COLUMBIA ORCHESTRA - A. Prescott, Director

PRISONERS OF TURKS ARE IN DIRE STRAITS

Callous Treatment by Their Captors Cause Appalling Death Rate — Conditions Worse Even Than Germany.

The appaling death rate of British prisoners of war held by the Turks has again been brought under discussion as a result of reports made recently in the House of Commons. Obviously, one reads in the London Telegraph, the best thing we could do for the men is to get them repatriated.

Mr. Leslie Grossmith, who is starting next week on a Canadian tour, and who will appear here at Pantages on September 9 and 10. As an entertainer he enjoys the distinction of being well-known through England, Australia and America. A native of Birmingham, England, he studied music in company with Madame Melba and Percy Grainger in Australia. After his first important concert in Melbourne, the Australian press predicted a brilliant future for him, and this prediction he has worked to fulfil. For several years he was associated in comedy with Robert Brough and Dion Boucicault, and in Sydney he organized and conducted the "Sydney Opera Society" in conjunction with Mr. J. C. Williamson. Later on, he toured Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand with numerous and musical recitals, and during his tour in the Far East he visited the Straits Settlements, India, Arabia, Egypt, Sicily, Malta, Gibraltar, etc., returning to England to continue his course as an entertainer there. In 1912 he crossed to Newfoundland, and toured the Canadian Maritime Provinces before proceeding to Boston. After his successes there he spent four years in the States. The present tour on which he is to leave within a few days' time is intended to include the entire Dominion from Victoria to Halifax.

An agreement made at Berne last December for the exchange of invalids, it goes on, was not ratified by the Turks until April, and has not yet been acted upon. Nothing has been done to arrange an exchange of fit men on the lines of the convention just concluded with Germany. It is hoped our Government will approach the Ottoman Government without further delay. As we hold about 50,000 Turkish prisoners, it will be necessary for us to offer more than one Turk for every English or Indian soldier.

After touching on the plight of the officers who are prisoners as a result of the various Turkish campaigns which forces them to maintain themselves with funds brought into the Ottoman Empire at a ruluous rate of exchange, the article goes on: Many of our prisoners in Germany have died, but the vast majority have been kept alive, thanks mainly to the food sent to them from this country. The case in Turkey is very different. More than half the prisoners, both British and Indian, taken by the Turks have died in captivity. The mortality has been heaviest among the garrison of Kut, which surrendered on April 20, 1916, after a siege of five months. About 1,200 of the sick and wounded were exchanged, but practically every man was an invalid; the daily ration for the last few weeks had been horseflesh and four or five ounces of bread. Khalil Bey, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, realised what would happen if these troops were required to march from Kut into Asia Minor, and telegraphed to Constantinople recommending that they be exchanged on parole. The reply was that "the garrison of Kut are prisoners of war and must be treated as such," and it is not difficult to trace in these words the voice of the boche. When Khalil Bey communicated the order to General Townshend he assured him that the garrison would be "sincere and most precious guests."

How far was this promise fulfilled? Among the British and Indian officers the death-rate has not been very high. The Turks treated them comparatively well, hoping, perhaps, to overshadow the fate of the rank and file. The latter were called upon to march about 500 miles across the desert to the rail-head at Ras-el-Ain, east of Aleppo. They had no transport, and had to carry on their backs water, blankets, and such miserable food as the Turks provided. The Mesopotamian hot weather was just beginning, and people who know the country may form some idea of what this meant to troops in the condition of our men. What they suffered will never be known. The enemy wisely allowed no British or Indian officer, not even a doctor, to accompany them. But the figures speak. Of 744 men of the Royal Artillery (Regulars) who were taken prisoner in Kut, thirteen have been repatriated, and only 159 of the remaining 731 are believed to be still alive. Of seventy-two men of a Hampshire Territorial battery, only fourteen survive; of 256 men of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, only seventy-seven; of 156 men of the Norfolk Regiment, only eighty-nine. For the Indian troops, who formed three-quarters of the garrison, precise figures are not available, because few letters come through from those who survive, and the Turks have not recorded even the names of many men who have died in captivity. But Mr. Hope, who represents Lord Newton in the House of Commons, stated on April 23 that out of 6,238 Indians captured by the Turks (excluding those who have been repatriated), 3,946 are either known to have died or have not been heard of. Last night's statement in Parliament of the actual deaths recorded does not make the return less grave, because Mr. Hope admitted that a large number of British and Indian missing had not been traced. Nearly all of these men were taken in Kut, and there can be little doubt that half the Indian portion of the garrison perished. It may be doubted whether, short of an actual massacre, any prisoners of war in history have suffered more severely than did the garrison of Kut upon this march

The Turks have also captured about 1,100 British rank-and-file elsewhere in Mesopotamia and in Palestine, and about 300 in Gallipoli. The mortality among these troops also has been heavy, though not so high as among the Kut men.

There have been many deaths from typhus, malaria, dysentry, and pneumonia in the different working camps, and Mr. Hope admitted recently that, although the mortality has not continued on the scale of two years ago, the present position is deplorable. Some of the rank-and-file are laying a light railway east of Angora, some are working in the Taurus mountains, on the tunnel for the railway, but many are still in Upper Mesopotamia, where the enemy is using them to construct the section of the Baghdad railway west of Mosul. There is overwhelming evidence that all these men are suffering, especially in winter, from insufficient food and clothing. It appears that their rations consist mainly of inferior bread, often made of maize. Sugar is almost unknown, and meat rare. Clothing has been supplied from the Dutch Legation at Constantinople, but its poor quality is bitterly complained of. At one camp the shirts supplied consisted of two pocket handkerchiefs sewed together, at others the men are without blankets and go bare-footed or with their feet wrapped in sacking. Parcels from home, which in Germany make such a difference to our men, can by no means be depended upon in Turkey. The majority of those despatched do not arrive at all, and those which are delivered are often over a year on the journey.

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PAY AND ALLOWANCES HAVE NOW BEEN FIXED

Order-in-Council Sets Forth What Scale Shall Affect Soldiers and Sailors Who Are Patients or Students of I.S.C.

Pay and allowances for discharged sailors and soldiers undergoing treatment in the sanatoria and hospitals of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment have been fixed by order-in-council. The scale will be exactly the same as each individual man was in receipt of from either the army or navy before his discharge, with one or two slight variation. Dependants will receive the militia or naval separation allowance, but a special scale in lieu of any allowances paid from the Patriotic Fund has been fixed.

The order-in-council also contains a confirmation of the scale which has been paid to discharged men granted courses of industrial re-education.

The scale of treatment allowance applies not only to men who are discharged for treatment but to men who, having been discharged to civil life, subsequently break down owing to war disabilities and come back for treatment. These were formerly known as re-attestation cases, but since the organization of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment it has been provided that they shall not re-attest but shall be treated as civilians by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission of that department.

Approximately 2,500 discharged men are affected at the present time by the scale for treatment cases. The number of current industrial re-education cases at the last compilation was over 2,000, making a total of nearly 5,000 who are being paid by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

The new scale for dependants of men receiving treatment in I.S.C. hospitals, which is to be in lieu of the Patriotic Fund allowance, is as follows:

Wife only, $10 per month; wife and one child, $19 per month; wife and two children, $26 per month; wife and three children, $31 per month.

For each child in excess of three children $5 per month with a maximum allowance of $45 per month for wife and children.

A man with dependants will be required to assign at least $20 per month to his dependants, who will also receive the amount of separation allowance to which, but for his discharge, they would have been entitled under the pay and allowance regulations of the Department of Militia and Defence, or the Department of Naval Service. In the event of a man being granted out-patient treatment, provided that his disability is such as to prevent him from obtaining or continuing employment, he shall also receive an amount equivalent to the subsistence allowance to which, but for his discharge, he would have been entitled on active service.

It is provided, however, that no ex-member of the forces who is undergoing treatment, and is entitled to the allowance payable under these clauses, shall be paid for his personal use a larger sum than $6 per month unless special authorization is given. The balance of his allowances shall be retained by the department or be deposited by the Department in a bank or in the postoffice savings bank to his credit and paid to him at the conclusion of his treatment.

A scale of expense allowances has been fixed for discharged men not undergoing vocational training, who are directed by an officer of the department or by a medical practitioner acting on the authority of the department to report at an institution for examination or observation or for treatment for a period not exceeding one week. The same scale applies to men duly authorized to report for repairs to an artificial limb or other orthopedic appliances. The scale of expense is as follows:

Return transportation, first class, with sleeping berths if necessary; $1 per day for the time absent from his home plus $1.50 for every night spent at a hotel or lodgings at his own expense, and 50 cents for every meal (3 meals per day) purchased by him while absent from home, provided that the time occupied shall not be longer than one week. If the time extends beyond one week and the conditions keep him from his home or prevent him from continuing his occupation he shall receive the ordinary allowance of a man undergoing treatment, less, however, the amount of his pension, if any.

When the institution or other place to which such discharged man is required to report is in the same town as or contiguous to his place of residence, the amount payable shall be $2 per day in lieu of the allowance above mentioned provided that the time shall not be longer than one week. When a man, undergoing training, is required to report for treatment or for repairs to an artificial limb his vocational allowance shall be continued instead of the travelling allowance mentioned, but any reasonable expense which he may incur shall, upon authorization by an officer of the department, be paid.

It is provided that payment of pension and allowances shall be suspended during the man's receipt of treatment or training allowances, except that when a man is undergoing treatment by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment of such a nature as not to prevent him from obtaining or continuing employment, his pension and allowance, if any, shall be continued during such treatment, and he shall be entitled to receive from the department a discretionary amount, not exceeding $1 for each attendance for treatment, plus reasonable travelling expenses.

If a man undergoing training requires institutional treatment he shall continue to receive his training allowance, except when the treatment is likely to be of long duration. In that event the treatment allowance will be substituted for the training allowance during time of treatment. Such authorization must be made prior to the incurring of the expense.

Men refusing treatment which a military medical board or a medical officer of the Re-establishment Department reports they require may, in the discretion of the Board of Pension Commissioners, have their pensions reduced by not more than 50 per cent and post discharge pay may be withheld until such discharged men have undergone and completed the treatment they require to the satisfaction of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. The same conditions apply to men, who, by reason of misconduct while undergoing treatment, have to be expelled from an institution or have such treatment discontinued.

An important clause provides that allowances authorized by this order-in-council may be continued for one month after the completion of treatment or training, provided that the man's treatment or training has occupied a longer period than two months, that the man is not entitled to receive post discharge pay at the completion of such treatment or training, and that such continuation of payment is necessary to assist him in obtaining employment. The payment is also contingent upon good conduct during treatment or training.

The allowance for dependants shall not be paid in respect of any boy over 16 or girl over 17 years of age. The privileges extended by the order-in-council are not receivable by men who have been cashiered or dismissed the service, deprived of commission or warrant for misconduct or discharged from the service for misconduct, unless the department otherwise directs.

"WE ALL KNEW HIS MAJESTY'S WEAKNESS FOR SOFT WHITE HANDS —AND WE SHUDDERED" (SCENE FROM THE KAISER, THE BEAST OF BERLIN)

Rupert Julian, who plays the role of the Kaiser in the sensational film production, "The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin," showing at the Variety Theatre all this week, so cleverly pictures the German ruler that one feels as if he were being let into a secret from which the rest of the world has been excluded.

JAPANESE VENERATE THEIR STAFF OF LIFE

Rice Holds Unique Position in Affairs of the People—Regarded as Sacred and Given Place in Religion.

In the course of a leading article on the position which rice holds in the life of the Japanese people which recently appeared in the Japan Advertiser, Mr. S. Akimoto of Tokio, says:

There is something almost fanatically superstitious in the reverence in which the Japanese hold rice. If the Emperor is the most sacred being under the sun, rice is of all things on earth the most sacred commodity—in the eyes of the Japanese. If a prodigal son squanders thousands of yen upon geisha, his parents may consider it and forgive it as a folly of youth, but if he wilfully throws away a handful of rice, he may be guillotined and the public opinion will pronounce him served right. The very first lesson of dinner table etiquette which every Japanese child learns is to treat rice with the utmost veneration. If I left vegetables, pickles, even the costliest fish, half eaten to be thrown away to the beggar or dog, my parents would simply say that I should be ashamed of myself or something of the sort, but I would never think of throwing away even a small cupful of good rice; for I know through experience that the indignation which such an act would be sure to arouse in the parental bosom was little short of positively dangerous. Then my grandparents used to tell me all sorts of horrible tales concerning the fate of one who misused rice on earth. If a human being wasted rice wantonly, he was bound to become blind later in his life or after his death to go to hell and be ground unto powder by a fearful devil, and so forth.

Celebrate With "Red Rice"

Not only by precept but by everyday custom and observance throughout Japan, the people from their earliest infancy are deeply impressed with the sacred significance and privilege of their living on rice.

There are three propitious days in a month; namely, 1st, 15th and 28th, and these days are celebrated by boiling a special kind of rice, that is "red rice" or rice boiled with small red beans. On the birthdays of our parents and on ours, on annual festival days, and when we pass the school examination or when we have come of age, or when anything to be joyed over and congratulated upon happens in our home, we are sure to behold on our breakfast table this lucky red rice.

is still the food of the gods; for in is still the food of the goods; for in our family shrine dedicated to our departed relatives, we invariably offer tiny cupfuls of rice. Devout folks do this every morning while less pious persons observe it on certain memorial days. The Japanese wine is made from rice, the Japanese cakes largely of the same grain. Of the ungracious cake-makers of old it was said that they would never thrive in their next life, because they were guilty of misusing so precious a substance as rice in manufacturing it into luxurious food stuff, by mixing it with a vulgar thing called sugar.

In the pre-Restoration days the plebeians were divided into three classes, and of these the farmers ranked first, the mechanics and tradesmen coming after them. Even proud, powerful samurai admitted the importance and estimable character of farmers. Why? Because they raised rice—the food of the gods and of the samurai! There are many imperial poems which refer to the farmers in very gracious, even grateful strains. Three national holidays which partake more or less of the significance of the American Thanksgiving Day directly concern the crop of rice; and in every court ceremony or any ceremony of whatever description in the Shinto service, the offering of rice before the sacred altar forms an integral part of the function.

Revolt Against Rice Abusers

You can easily imagine what would be the feelings of the Japanese if there be found any rogue (there seem to be many of them nowadays) who tampers with rice only as a thing to make money from, or "corners" it, causing sufferings to others. There is in the impetuous eruption of the popular indignation now witnessed all over Japan something which is of a religious fervor. Looking upon the faces of men who are clamoring near Minotsgawa or Hibiya, you can declare that they look far from hungry. This is in the strict sense of the word no rice riot; it is a revolution against the abusers of rice. Woe betide those who have earned the dangerous reputation of having amassed money by rice gambling.

TIGHTENING BELTS

By Capt. J. A. F. Cousins.

The German authorities have so often assured the people that all was well and that there would be no cutting down of the bread ration, that the announcement concerning the reduction of the flour ration in the near future must have come as a most unpleasant shock.

The shocker in this case was the German War Food Bureau, and the shock was administered through the medium of the morning papers on the 17th May, 1918. It was pointed out that the grain imports from the Ukraine did not permit Germany to base her bread grain supply during the last months of the harvest year on so uncertain a source, and people are reminded that it was impossible in advance to obtain an exact survey of land under cultivation.

From this it follows that if Germany is to rest on sure ground she must, for the remainder of the economic year, depend upon her home supplies. As the stocks at her disposal are scant, it is necessary to reduce consumption. It is all so beautifully simple. Finally, by way of administering a little jam of consolation with the powder of disappointment, the people are promised that the old ration will be restored as soon as sufficient supplies from the Ukraine are in the hands of the Imperial Grain Office, but at the latest when the early threshing from the German harvest in 1918 had made up the stocks of the Imperial Grain Office.

Here one pauses a little to let the full significance of this order sink in. Up to now flour has been assigned to the local authorities on the basis of a flat ration of 200 grm. (7 oz.) per head of the population daily. The local authorities decide how they will eke out this flour ration with the aid of the "stretcher," i. e., potato, mangold, sawdust and what not. Consequently the size of the standard loaf varies in different parts of Germany according to the amount of foreign matter which the local authorities choose to add to the uniform flour ration. That is why you find that some towns in Germany have a weekly bread ration of 3 lb. 15 oz. while other towns have as much as 4 lb. 6 oz. of bread per week. It simply means that more sawdust is used in the latter case than in the former. The amount of flour is the same all over Germany.

Ration Reduction

Now this flat ration of 200 grm. (7 oz.) is to be reduced to 160 grm. (5.6 oz.) One of two things is bound to happen in consequence. Either the size of the loaf will be maintained with the aid of more "flour stretcher," or it will be reduced. It is more probable that it will be reduced, for one cannot use an unlimiting amount of stretcher. This is a problem which is at present occuping the minds of the various local authorities throughout Germany. If they use more flour stretcher the people will become rather more dyspeptic than they have been hitherto, and if they do not use more stretcher the people will be more hungry than they were before. Thus the local authorities are at present tossed between the Scylla of dyspepsia and the Charybdis of starvation, and it is unlikely that they will be able to steer a straight course between them.

How does this compare with last year? In 1917 the flour ration was reduced to 170 grm. (about 6 oz.), but, by way of compensation, half a pound of extra meat was issued. This year it is impossible to use extra meat. The pig stocks in Germany have been so greatly reduced that even the present meat ration would seriously endanger her milk and fat supply. As a matter of fact, the War Food Bureau has exhorted the local authorities to give the full ration of 250 grm. (8¾ oz.) of meat per week. But the War Food Bureau does not, at the same time, tell the local authorities how this is to be done. On the contrary, in many parts of Germany the weekly meat ration has sunk as low as 150 grm. (5¼ oz.), while in some parts it has already dwindled to 100 grm. (3½ oz.).

Fed On Mangolds

On the other hand, last year there was a potato shortage in Germany, and the people fed on mangolds till their stomachs sickened within them. This year there is no potato shortage. Against this, however, one must always put the moral and physical wear and tear of yet another year's war! Last year the German people were in better fettle to endure the lean weeks before the harvest; this year there is the added memory of yet more promises unfulfilled, yet more hopes blasted, yet more victories snatched from them when these triumphs seemed almost within their grasp. Small wonder Vorwaerts points out that the further reduction of bread constitutes a serious danger. "A more serious danger," adds Vorwaerts, "in the fourth than in the third or the second year of the war, when it was easier to procure compensating supplies of other foodstuffs and the general condition of the population was better. The physical and moral strength to endure privations has considerably diminished.

The press of Germany, as a whole, tries to be optimistic, but it builds the hopes of the country upon no more sure a foundation than the wealth of the Ukraine. The Schlesische Zeitung, for instance, hopes for "surprises" from the Ukraine. One would have thought that Germany had already received sufficient "surprises" from that quarter. However, no doubt the Schlesische Zeitung will get its wish. One hears that the Ukrainians are burning the crops sooner than allow them to swell the granaries of Germany.

ALL WEEK
DOMINION
HOLIDAY ATTRACTION

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She solves the baffling mystery by playing the offenders at their own game.

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IN

"MONEY MAD"

A THRILLING MYSTERY STORY

COMEDY—Love Loops the Loop

BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR NEWS

STORY OF FAKER WHO POSED AS A HERO

French Adventurer Out-Rivals d'Artigan, of "Three Musketeers" Fame in Claim to Heroic Exploits.

The heroic exploits and hair-breadth escapes of D'Artignan as narrated by Dumas in "The Three Musketeers" fade into comparative insignificance when compared with the achievements of Rene Betrand as told by himself, says a recent dispatch from a Paris correspondent of the Associated Press. Minus an arm and a leg with nine medals glittering on his breast, and asserting that his body bore more than thirty bullet and bayonet wounds, "Private Rene Betrand of the French Colonial Infantry" posed in Paris as the greatest hero of the war.

Now he has been arrested as perhaps one of the war's greatest fakers and the police authorities declare that he lost his leg and arm in a railway accident and that five imprisonments instead of five citations compose his record. It was the publication of Bertrand's photograph in a French newspaper that led to his undoing.

Meantime while revelling in the fruits of his own romances, Betrand enjoyed the confidence of army officers and the credit of the leading Paris cafes. One famous and fearless aviator made Private Betrand his godson and "adopted" him for the balance of the war.

All Kinds of Medals

The medals he wore included the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the military medal, the war cross with seven palms and five stars, the British military cross, the Belgian war cross, the colonial medal, medal of Morocco and the medal for saving life, and the medal for wounds. In addition he wore the "fouraegere" of the Legion of Honor.

Where he got them has not been disclosed, but to account for them Betrand constructed a story of wonderful incidents. According to this tale he won the military medal by saving the lives of two officers and was himself wounded in the thigh when surrounded by natives while fighting with the French Territorial Forces in Morocco in 1913.

Then according to his own story, Betrand won the war cross in a patrol exploit in the present war, when, after his companions were killed he captured a whole German cooking outfit at Laon, having killed most of the cooks. Next, he won the military cross by capturing twelve Germans single-handed. Meantime he had been captured five times by the Germans but always managed to escape.

On Macedonian Front

In the next chapter of his biography Betrand appears in the fight around Monastir on the Macedonian front where he simultaneously operated four machine guns and wreaked such an awful havoc with the enemy that their attack was beaten off. At the battle of Monastir he essayed to rescue an officer who lay wounded in No Man's Land and was himself wounded in the abdomen. Despite his pain he dragged the officer back to safety and went out again to rescue a wounded nurse. In the last trip his arm was shattered by a bullet and later was amputated.

Next we find Betrand a passenger on board a ship bound for France. The torpedo which hit the vessel shattered one of Betrand's legs. Calmly amputating it Betrand dragged himself to the rail, threw himself overboard, paused long enough to rescue the captain and swam to a piece of driftwood where he lived for three days and three nights before being rescued by a Spanish vessel. For this Betrand said he received the medal of the Legion of Honor.

QUEER GERMAN NAMES

By Henry De Halsalle, author of "Degenerate Germany."

Odd surnames are to be found in every nation; but in Europe, for downright eccentricity, vulgarity, obscenity and unpleasantness generally, the palm must readily be awarded to Germany, in whose directories appear cognomens one can hardly imagine being suffered by intelligent individuals of any nationality.

Very many of these German surnames suggest most [illegible] while collectively they cast a curious sidelight on the mentality of the modern boche.

For a surname is at once a history, originally designing occupation, estate, place of residence, some particular thing or event that related to the person; or, perhaps, some physical peculiarity of the original owner's—as we see in English names such as Carpenter, Woodville, Blackburn, Strong i' th' Arm, Whitehead, and so on.

In the first place there is Wilhelm II. of Germany, whose family patronymic is Hohenzollern. English his name, cut down all his resounding titles, and we find him plain William Hightaxer.

In the Berlin Directory are to be found a clergyman named Brawler, a captain of infantry named Sourherring, a milliner called Mrs. Blistervillage, and a rate collector who can scarcely rejoice at his name of Murder. We also find a professor of theology named Hatred, and an accountant named Extortioner. Mrs. Wickedvillage is a laundress, Mr. Cowardly is a police official, Mr. Scorn a cheesemonger and Mr. Giantcabbage an engineer.

What intelligent Briton, for instance, would care to have inscribed on his or her visiting-card as a surname any one of the following English equivalents for German individual names listed in the Berlin and Hamburg Directories: Mandevil, Woodevil, Squint, Littlebeast, Gizzard, Chitchatmountain, Beastcorner, Falsehood, Cat, Bugfife, Goose-eye, Mustardlife, Cucumber, Rage, Petesprinkler, Dewrail, Cat's-elbow, Housedeceiver, Doubleflourish, Scissorscapper or Scoundrel?

Yet these, and hundreds of others like them are the patronymics of modern Berliners. Such names uttered among Germans occasion no surprise, afford no humor; they are quite usual. But a German royal duke who bears the farcical title of "Brown Be Silent" is the limit. Such a one figured in the Almanach de Gotha some years ago, and may be there still, for aught I know—or some successor.

Deutschland, in its original meaning, is Heathenland, a name much more appropriate than "Germany"—which would seem to be of [illegible] Keltic origin.

As most of the world knows, Wilhelm II. styles himself Der Aller- announced in the following outrageous and ungrammatical formula: "His Majesty are returned to Berlin. All-Highest the Same Ones (Allerhochstdieselben) rejoice themselves in possession of a blooming health," etc.

According to the Berlin press, Wilhelm still enjoys his "blooming health." One is tempted to wonder for how long.

Boost your home town by buying home products. Yes, there are [illegible] offices in [illegible]

COUNTY COURT WILL OPEN AGAIN TUESDAY

Will Set Trial Dates for Twenty-Nine Cases—Nine Cases Left Over From Last Term.

Twenty-nine cases are waiting for the County Court, which will sit for the first time after the vacation on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Twenty new trials are ready, while there are nine standing over from the June court. The dates for the different hearings will be set on Tuesday. Following is the list of cases with the solicitors:

Bowker (Shandley) vs. Spratt (Bass).
Blair (Macfarlane) vs. Deane (Harrison).
Barr et al (Macfarlane) vs. Quagliotti (Courtney).
Rex (Harrison) vs. McOrmond (Moresby). (Appeal).
Luscombe (Wootton) vs. Jennings (Bullock-Webster).
Rex (Harrison) vs. F. R. Stewart & Co. (Lowe). (Appeal).
Drybrough (White) vs. Bright (Brandon).
Simpson (Brandon) vs. Rogers (Stacpoole).
Warburton (Brandon) vs. Robertson (Bass).
Smith (Harrison) vs. Davies (Lowe).
Myers (Tait) vs. Charters et al (MacLean).
Bray (Wells) vs. Hong Lee (Fell).
Lee Sam (Pooley) vs. Moody (Green).
Scott & Peden (Tait) vs. Woodruff (Lawson).
Duggan (Higgins) vs. Coste.
Blanchard (Higgins) vs. Ferris (Brandon).
Devereux (Brandon) vs. Baird (Aikman).
Rex (Harrison) vs. Johnson (Aikman). (Appeal).
Lawless (Higgins) vs. Hood (Aikman).
Macintosh (Higgins) vs. Hepburn (Wilson).

From June Court

Louis (Hall) vs. Pacific Cov. Lands & Con. Cor. (Pooley).
Williams (Brandon) vs. Shore (Wells).
Williams (Macfarlane) vs. Cameron (Martin).
Painter & Son (Miller) vs. Ross (MacKay).
Fairall (Tait) vs. Blatchford (Brandon).
Tomlinson et al (Moresby) vs. Reid (Hall).
Rose (Brandon) vs. Anderson (Lowe).
Rogers (Moresby) vs. Cothout (Bass).
Rex (Harrison) vs. Gurdit Singh (Pooley). (Appeal).

IN CAUSE OF CHARITY AND BENEVOLENCE

Group of workers who assisted recently in promoting Alexandra Rose Day in Victoria, when a sum of over $2,000 was collected and eight local charities assisted. Reading from left to right, standing in front row: Mrs. Lowder, Mrs. Curtis Sampson, Mrs. David Miller, Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, Lady Barnard, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Cecil Cookson. Back row: Mrs. Mortimer Appleby, Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Agnew, Mr. Prentiss (a returned soldier of many stripes, who helped the various committees throughout the day) Mrs. Belson, Mrs. North, Mrs. Errington, Mrs. E. A. Taylor. In front: Miss Mona Miller, Miss Rosemary Cookson and Miss Eileen Henderson.

MEN OF QUEBEC DO THEIR SHARE

Battalion in Action Southeast of Arras Adds to Its Great Record—Officers and Men Show Heroism.

(By J. F. B. Livesay, Canadian Press Correspondent)

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES, Aug. 31.—War is not all victory. There is the agony and sacrifice. Back from the forward stations to the field ambulances go long lines of Red Cross lorries. Busy across this rolling plain are our burial parties, and it is not only the past that they bury.

Among the wounded of a French-Canadian battalion is the medical officer. "A wonderful man, a regular hero," said one of the battalion. "He went over the top with us, as he was in all of our shows, Vimy, Hill 70, and Courcelette. Up the Somme a stray bullet struck a smoke ball in the pack of a private, bursting it into flames. The medical officer jumped upon him and rolled him into a shell hole, thus saving his life, but burning himself seriously.

"At Courcelette," he continued, "it was child's play to this. It was machine guns, not shell fire, and they caught us as we pushed over the ridge to the left of Cherisy into our objectives. There was a murderous fire from the machine guns, banked tier over tier on the surrounding slopes and wood. This was about two o'clock Monday afternoon. We got the chalk pit and then went on to our objective, 1,500 yards from the starting point, but only 15 or 20 reached it."

They fell back because they had not an officer, but brought away our dead and wounded. Wednesday night a telephone message came into headquarters from the sergeant.

"I am holding the line with 15 men. What shall we do?" he asked.

They were told to carry on until the supports came up. Luckily the Boche was in no shape to counterattack.

These fellows are willing to go in again tomorrow.

A gunner came in bringing his machine gun with two bullet holes through it.

"Hello, Lieutenant," he proceeded. "Here we are again, the meritorious battalion."

The glorious battalion, yes indeed, the battalion will go on. The body perisheth, but the spirit dieth not.

"I did not know there were so many machine guns in the world," said the officer. "If we had had tanks we could have got the ridge with very little loss. What the infantry needs is tanks, tanks, and more tanks."

CAPTAIN KARL BOY-ED FIRES FROM AMBUSH

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 31.—(Associated Press)—It was a secret treaty between Great Britain and the United States that caused America's entry into the war, according to Captain Karl Boy-Ed, former German naval attache at Washington, whose book on the subject has just been published in Berlin, according to a prisoner taken north of Soissons. The prisoner told his captors that Captain Boy-Ed's book told the story of his "investigations in the United States and that it explained clearly that had it not been for a secret alliance America certainly would never have entered the war. The prisoner expressed belief in the story, adding that it was accepted as true by Germans generally.

ITALIANS GET BEST OF MINOR ACTIONS

ROME, Aug. 31.—The official statement from Italian headquarters today says:

"In the Posina basin our patrols broke into the enemy positions, inflicting heavy losses. Twenty-five prisoners, arms and material were captured.

"In the Val Arsa we drove back parties who attempted to reach our lines."

AMERICAN AIRMAN WINS HIGH HONORS

LONDON, Aug. 31.—First Lieut. Edmund G. Chamberlain, of San Antonia, Tex., a graduate of Princeton and the University of Texas, and an aviator attached to the United States Marine Corps, has received simultaneous recommendations for the Victoria Cross and the congressional Medal of Honor for an exploit in which he figured on July 28.

On that day, over the British front, Lieut. Chamberlain took part in an aerial battle with twelve German machines. He destroyed five of them, damaged two others, and, sweeping earthward with a damaged plane, scattered a detachment of German soldiers.

KAISER GIVES VENT TO MORE BLASPHEMY

AMSTERDAM, August 31.—In reply to a message of homage from the Union of Protestant clergymen, the German Emperor has caused the following telegram to be sent:

'His Majesty readily accepts the vow to co-operate for the maintenance of an unshakable confidence in God and in our just cause and does not doubt that after the heavy fight for life and freedom a prosperous peace will arise for the German people, which, obeying the law of the hour, now is firmly united with its princes and heroes at the front."

MORE SURVIVORS BROUGHT TO LAND

List of Dead in Sinking of Steamer Cudahy Is Reduced to Small Dimensions—Callousness of Pirates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Twenty members of the armed naval guard of the American cargo steamer Joseph Cudahy, torpedoed and sunk off the English coast August 17, have arrived safe at an Atlantic port, the Navy Department tonight announced. Only two of the naval guards were reported saved in previous dispatches to the Navy Department.

Arrival at another Atlantic port of sixteen members of the merchant crew also was reported tonight to the Navy Department. Only thirteen of the sixty-two persons aboard the Cudahy remain unaccounted for. The survivors landed today were picked up by slow-sailing westbound vessels.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 31.—A British steamer arrived here today bringing fifteen men said to be survivors of the American cargo steamer Joseph Cudahy. The men report that a Greek steamer picked up other members of the crew of their ship, and they also were landed. Naval authorities would not say whether the men are from the Cudahy.

The men brought here said their ship was sunk without warning. Two torpedoes were fired. The first put the wireless out of order. The steamer listed and filled rapidly. The crew was ordered to the boats. As the men pulled away the submarine rose to the surface and sent 25 shots into the sinking steamer, completing the work of destruction.

After the Cudahy had gone down the commander of the submarine ordered the Cudahy's captain aboard, where he was questioned. Later, pictures of the Americans were taken as they sat in their boats, and the Germans left them to their own devices, after giving them directions to the nearest land. After three days and nights in the boats the survivors, hungry and exhausted, were picked up.

They say the only man lost was the second steward. Members of the navy gun crew, they said, were taken aboard a Greek steamer.

GIVES ATTENTION TO MOSQUITO PEST

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 31.—Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, chief of the Entomological branch of the Dominion Government, is expected to arrive in Vancouver this evening. One of the chief objects of his visit is to take up the question of controlling the mosquito pest in the Fraser valley. Although mosquitos do not feed on fruit crops, like many of the insect pests, they are regarded as one of the deterrents to a full harvesting of the Fraser valley fruit crops. In many cases this year the berry crops had either to be picked by Chinese or left to rot because the girl pickers were unable t ostand the attacks of the mosquitos.

SECOND FRENCH ACE ADOPTS ODD TACTICS

PARIS, August 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—With 41 official victories to his credit, which in the French service signifies that he has brought down probably double that number, Captain Maddon, the second French ace, is reputed to have the most unique tactics, and for adroit manoeuvring is said to be second only to the first French ace, Rene Fonck.

Maddon has formed the habit of taking occasional holidays far over the German lines.

His particular hobby is to settle near some enemy airdrome to play around it for a time until he has aroused his boche adversaries. They start after him, thinking that he has been brought there by engine trouble, and just at the moment when they are ready to pounce upon him, he showers them with a load of incendiary bullets.

This method has succeeded again and again in forcing boche aviators to earth, either willingly or by force of gravitation. It is said his record of 41 victories was made possible largely by these tactics.

BOLSHEVIKI PLAN TO ARREST FRENCH

PARIS, Aug. 31.—(Havas.)—Reproducing a dispatch from Basle, Switzerland, stating that according to Russian newspapers the Pan-Russian extraordinary commission has decreed the arrest as hostages of all French citizens under 48 years, The Temps says a proposition has been made that the French Government hold Nicolai Lenine, the Bolsheviki Premier, and his principal accomplices personally responsible for any ill-treatment inflicted on Frenchmen in Russia.

California Vintage

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Two-thirds reduction in the 1918 vintage of California sweet wines was predicted today by officials of the California Winegrowers' Association, in view of the possible enactment by Congress of a war time prohibition measure. Last year's production was 14,000,000 gallons, and 5,000,000 was fixed as the probable maximum for the coming Autumn, despite the fact that the crop of sweet wine grapes is one of the best in the history of the state, according to experts.

Prohibition Act in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, Aug. 31.—With returns for August uncompleted, the record of arrests for violation of the prohibition act since its passage in this city is slightly below 500. The majority of these have been on charges of having liquor in possession. For the period from October 1 to August 1 there had been 476 arrests in this city for violations of the act, and $22,862.50 had been imposed in fines. Twenty-one persons were given jail sentences and twenty-seven charges were withdrawn or dismissed.

Crew Suffers Severely

A PACIFIC PORT, Aug. 31.—Compelled to subsist for ninety days on a diet of whole wheat and water, many of the crew of a long overdue British barkentine with a cargo of wheat which arrived here today from Australia, are under the care of physicians. The vessel was 188 days making a voyage which ordinarily takes from 42 to 75 days. Unfavorable winds, it was stated, caused the delay in passage. The vessel with her crew incapacitated anchored off the coast in distress, and was brought into port by a tug.

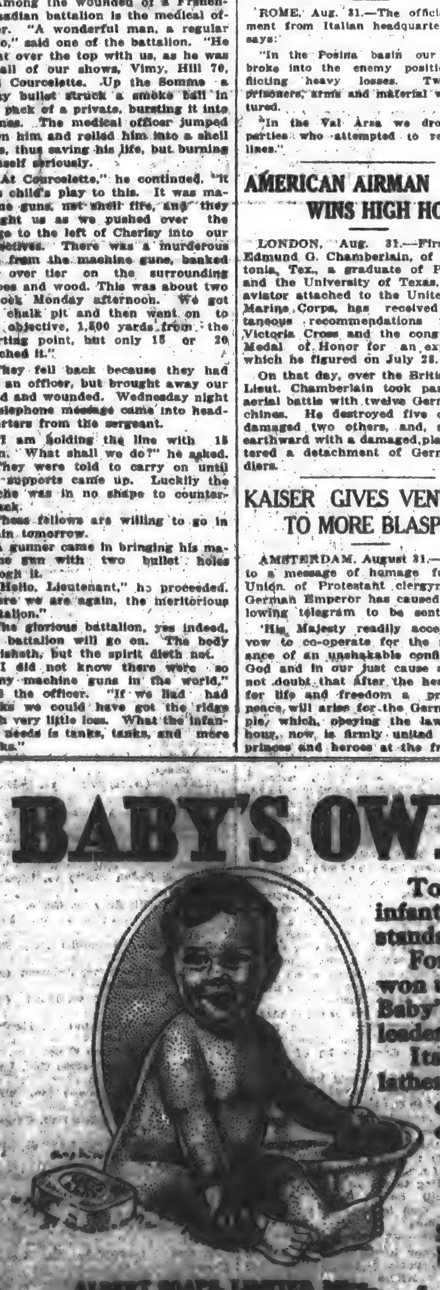
Lenine Wounded

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Criminal attempts have been made on the life of Lenine, the Bolsheviki Premier, at Moscow, according to a wireless message received here today from the Russian capital under date of August 30. Lenine was wounded.

Vernon Minister Resigns

VERNON, B.C., Aug. 31.—Rev. C. O. Main, for over six years minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church here, has handed in his resignation, to take effect in October. Mr. Main intends to disassociate himself from active ministerial work for a year or so.

BABY'S OWN SOAP



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WHAT RE-EDUCATION DOES FOR SOLDIER

Wonderful Work Is Already Being Done in British Columbia to Help Veterans Unable to Resume Occupations.

Visionaries and men of vision are distinctly different beings so far as popular conception of mankind goes. The former is mistrusted. He is the cherisher of impossible ideals, of impractical schemes of social regeneration, of chimerical systems to which he himself would be among the last to submit. The man of vision, on the contrary, is needed in any civilized state. He is the true patriot and statesman. His keen foresight glimpses the vista of the future with its dangerous quicksands as well as its fair vineyards. His sense of perception is camera-like in its truthfulness. Nothing is eliminated. But with foreknowledge is prudence and practical good sense, and the terra firma of the present is not overlooked in the prospect of the far-away.

It is the man of vision rather than the visionary who has been working most effectively on the scheme of industrial re-education for soldiers. For a time in Canada the matter seemed to make but slow progress. This was probably due to absence of experienced advice more than to want of energy. The war has forced consideration of the problem on all the nations involved in the titanic struggle which is sending back to civilian life men crippled and weakened who must be refitted into the scheme of things. Some of the countries have made more headway than others in dealing with the matter. France and England, which have greater numbers of disabled and injured men than this country, long ago evolved schemes for re-educating soldiers disqualified by their disabilities from re-entering their old occupations, and thousands who carry lasting injuries have been turned out as skilled workmen in lines of work which were entirely unknown to them four years ago.

Economic Independence

In Canada the work of the Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has been divided into two branches, viz., occupational therapy, carried on in the returned soldiers' convalescent hospitals with the chief object of assisting the men to recover their health and strength; and industrial re-education, which has been provided for the purpose of giving to men too disabled to resume their former occupations a new industry whereby they may earn a livelihood and become economically independent.

From time to time in these columns something has been told about the occupational therapy classes being held in connection with the various military convalescent hospitals of British Columbia. But the public as well as the returned soldier is still very ignorant of what is being done along the line of industrial reeducation, although the undertaking has been in operation now for many months and is expanding every day in its opportunities and the number of men affected. The pre-occupation with the administrative part of the work on the part of those engaged in it is undoubtedly one of the reasons for the previous lack of advertisement given the project. A second reason, however, may be found in the absence until quite recently of any examples of men who are being or have been "industrially re-educated." The testimony is now coming to hand, both from the men themselves and from their employers. And it is so completely satisfactory that the people of Victoria should be told of what is being done toward re-instating the returned man in their midst, equipped with an honorable calling which is as good—and sometimes better—than that which he followed before the war.

Industrial Survey

Before citing some of the "cases" discovered in the course of a two-hours' survey of the re-education work being carried on right in this city, a little explanation should be given of the means adopted to introduce veterans to the idea. The training is carried out under the Vocational Branch of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, the headquarters of which were recently removed to Vancouver. Branch offices are in the Central Building, Victoria, Mr. Watson, assistant district vocational officer; Major Livingston, industrial surveyor, on whom devolves the duty of making an industrial survey of the city and the placing of returned men in the openings offered, followed by oversight of their progress; and Mr. Dawson, who has charge of the instruction in the vocational classes at the hospitals, constituting the personnel.

The process of "placing" the men is as simple matter. On receiving his discharge papers an effort is made to get the man to state some line of work which he would like to take up if he suffers a disability which will prevent him following his pre-war vocation. Sometimes it is considered inadvisable—perhaps impossible—for the returned man to be placed at the work for which he expresses a preference. As often as possible, however, the vocational officer tries to bring inclination and opportunity at one and the same point. It should be noted that the apprentice-pupil, once he commences his course of training, becomes entitled to an allowance which enables him to support himself until such time as he has completed his course and is in a position to earn for himself.

The whole idea is practical, and any who take the trouble to search out for themselves the men who are being prepared under the scheme for re-establishment in civil life could not fail to give very warm approval to a movement which is meeting with such whole-hearted endorsement from most of the men whom it affects.

A Moulder

"He is persistent, reliable, and a good worker. I would hate to lose him. He is as good a man as we have ever had," declared Mr. Dickinson, foreman of the Albion Works, speaking of an apprentice sent to him by the re-education branch of the I.S.C.

Pte. Moody, to whom he referred, had no skilled trade before the war. He went overseas with the 103rd Battalion, and returned from overseas with a badly injured foot. He was several months in hospital before he secured his discharge last October. On May 20 this year he was admitted to the Albion Iron Works for a nine months' course, and now, after a little more than three months' apprenticeship has been served, is looking forward to the time six months hence when he will know enough about iron-moulding and the other features of the business to "hold his own."

Mr. Dickinson's tribute to his pupil is one which many a fully-qualified worker would be pleased to have. Incidentally the record of every soldier receiving re-educational opportunities under this system will affect the man who succeeds him. The Albion Iron Works, for instance, will undoubtedly be sympathetic to the employment of returned soldiers after such a satisfactory experience in this particular instance. The further statement that for the past three years it had been extremely difficult to get men suggests the possibilities of the trade for other men who have come back from the Great War. While he is taking his training this returned soldier is receiving an allowance from the Invalided Soldiers' Commission. He is enabled to live at home, and his family have a cottage in the neighborhood of the works. At the end of the nine months he will have a definite trade, which he never previously had. His country could surely do no less for him after what he has done for them than give him the means of economic independence.

Was Coal-Miner

Pte. B. Harrison, who left here two years ago with the 103rd Battalion, sustained serious injuries in the wrist and leg during the fighting at Vimy. He was a coal miner in Lancashire before he came to Canada, and after he came to British Columbia he followed his old occupation at Fernie. When he was given his discharge from hospital he might have liked to return to the work again, but his stiffened wrist, with the deep groove of the bullet wound still apparent, did not bespeak success in the handling of a heavy pick and shovel. A place was found for him at Hawkins & Hayward's, when he expressed a wish to learn electrical-wiring, and he is now beginning the fourth of an eight months' course there. He, too, has a family of three children and his wife living here, and while he qualifies in the new trade they are being provided for.

Just across the street, in Messrs. Smith & Champion's, is another discharged veteran learning the business of furniture repairing. He left Victoria with the 48th Battalion in 1915 and came back in June this year after nearly three years in the fighting zone. He could handle tools fairly well before he went away, and when he expressed a wish to take up the work he is now engaged in learning he found them moderately easy to manage. He has been given six months by the firm and has already begun putting together many things, chairs, tables, rocking-horses, sofas, etc., although he entered the business only a little more than a month ago. His employers are very pleased with the way he is shaping up.

Carriage Painting

A very contented man was discovered at Mable's Auto Works levelling putty into the scratched surface of a milk-cart preparatory to applying the first of several coats of paint. This was ex-Pte. J. F. Minnes, who went away with the 143rd Battalion B.C. Bantams and came back last December to receive treatment at Esquimalt and Resthaven. He was discharged on April 25.

Owing to a wound in the leg he realised that he would not be able to continue his pre-war occupation of house-painter. So he elected to learn carriage-painting. He had his first lessons as a member of one of the vocational (occupational therapy) classes at Resthaven, and on receiving his discharge decided, if possible, to go on with the work and learn the trade through and through. Incidentally this veteran has had three sons serving with the Imperial troops, one having been missing for the last year. There are not many men of his age in good health who have the ambition to begin all over again in this way.

Jeweller to Dentist

A great part of the re-education work is to find suitable occupation which will use, as far as possible, a man's previous knowledge or skill with any special tools. From house-painter to carriage-painter does not seem a far cry, but at first sight there is little in common between the manufacture of jewelry and dental mechanics. Actually, however, a similar knowledge is at the foundation of each. That is why a veteran of the 67th Battalion, who came back to Victoria on May 27 this year, entered the laboratory of Dr. Garesche, dentist, as a dental mechanic. He was a jeweller before the war, but on returning to the work found that his eyes were no longer strong enough for the fine work. His knowledge of metals and acids is of practical service in the business he is adopting. At first it looked very easy, and he was confident that he could complete his training in two months. He has discovered after four weeks' application in the laboratory that he is just beginning to find out what he does not know. He will probably be given ample opportunity of getting all the experience and training necessary to fit him for mechanic's duties in any dentist's office.

Dr. Lewis Hall and Dr. Tanner have also made opportunities for returned men, and in the office of each of these dentists will be found other dental mechanics learning the business.

At Sprott-Shaw's

No less than fourteen returned men are to be found taking courses at the Sprott-Shaw school. Some are attending the night classes. Others are taking telegraphy and wireless courses. Some are working at stenography, some have elected to fit themselves for business and commercial positions. The principal of the school has abundance of opportunity for placing the men in positions after they complete their training. He does not undertake to do so, but the chances occur, and a returned soldier who has the qualifications stands a very fair opportunity of getting the place. Just recently a veteran who lost a limb in action went from the school to Prince Rupert to take a Government post.

Due allowance is made of the returned men's age and physical disabilities. For instance, an additional two months is conceded them in the required six months' study. The eight weeks' grace, however, is not invariably required. The instructor informed The Colonist reporter who called at the office this week that at the present time he has one man who is so remarkably apt a pupil that he should be able to complete the course in even less than the usual time.

Three returned men only are taking the wireless class, but a little chat with Mr. Hill, who is in charge of the department, brought to light the fact that the calling of wireless operator is not by any means over-supplied. In fact, several hundred ships which might be carrying supplies at the present time are held out of commission simply because they cannot secure qualified operators for the wireless.

Learning Type-Setting

The last man interviewed was found working on a linotype machine in The Colonist composing-room. Mr. Rogers' satisfaction deserves to be recorded for a double reason. He is really a Calgary veteran, and came to the Coast because he felt that the change to the lower altitude would help his health. On reaching Vancouver he applied to the vocational officer there in the hope of finding something to do. He had been a compositor on The Albertan before the war, but wanted to change over to the linotype machine.

"And I must say I received every help from the vocational officer in Vancouver. They did everything they could to find what I wanted," averred Mr. Rogers.

For a while he worked on The Daily Province as a compositor. But standing was painful for his wounded leg, and he was very glad indeed when he heard of the opening in The Victoria Colonist through the vocational branch of the I.C.S., this being one of the places found by the industrial surveyor in the course of his search. A six months' course will probably find this returned soldier prepared to take a paid position as a linotypist.

Men Are Wanted

There is a very real demand from the employers of labor for skilled men, and numbers of applications have been received from such for returned soldiers to go to their factories and workshops to train for the special lines of business taken up in the respective places. This is encouraging. Most of the men who went into the Canadian army were jacks-of-all-trades, and in the long list of re-educational opportunities offered them on their discharge by the vocational branch of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission there is almost certain to be some one thing that will meet the needs of a special case.

The whole idea recommends itself as practical and capable of enormous development with advantages which will redound both to the nation and to the splendid men who have fought so gallantly and deserve so much from the nation's hands. British Columbia should see that she is not behind other Provinces in opening up the necessary field of opportunity for the re-education of its gallant veterans. Although the work is just in its infancy here, hundreds of openings must be found, and everything possible be done to fit these returning men with occupations which will make it possible for them to be reabsorbed into the life of the community.

Complete figures to date of the re-education course in Canada are not to hand, but in May alone this year over a thousand courses of re-education for returned soldiers so disabled that they cannot resume their pre-war occupations were approved. The table of statistics prepared by the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment shows that on June 1st 4870 men had been granted courses while the figure for May the 1st was 3861. The number of courses in progress on the latter date was 3077, of whom 2030 were discharged men. The number of men who have completed their courses and gone out into employment was increased from 351 to 481, a total of 130 during the month.

The number of men who have refused to accept courses of training granted them is 263. In addition 332 men have discontinued their courses after beginning. There are, therefore, at the present time 596 men who have not yet commenced training, chiefly because their health has not reached the point where they can be discharged from the army.

The number of men attending the occupational therapy classes, conducted in the military hospitals by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, increased slightly during the past month, the enrolment in the classes now being 1699. This does not include the ward occupations such as basketry, embroidery, weaving, etc., which are conducted at the patients' bedsides. Another activity of the Department is represented in evening classes of instruction for discharged men. There are at present 55 attending these classes.

GLORIOUS WORK OF THE BRITISH NAVY

Harold Begbie in The London Chronicle

A Frenchman has said of England that in this war she is fighting to prevent the collapse of her moral universe.

England, says Andre Chevrillon, is fighting not only for herself but for her faith in a law higher than human laws, for her English religion of the absolute distinction between right and wrong.

This is true. But how has she fought? She came slowly and unwillingly into this fight, struggling to the last hour to preserve the world's peace; but once in, driven by honor, how has she fought?

* * *

We say that Belgium saved the world at Liege. We say that France saved the world at the Marne. We say that the noble self-sacrifice of the American people during the last year saved the world by feeding Germany's enemies. But neither the heroic and chivalrous action of Belgium nor the sublime glory of France at the Marne and at Verdun, nor the exquisite individual self-sacrifice of the great-hearted American people, could have availed anything, could have averted the final and absolute triumph of brutality, if the guns of the British Fleet had looked away.

How Britain Saved The World

Britain saved the world in the hour of the world's supremest peril. Her battleships stripped for action to prevent the collapse of her moral universe, and with that one gesture, even had she done nothing else, she saved the whole world. Germany might prolong the struggle, might strive to wear down the patience of her enemies and to hoodwink the neutrals; but one thing she could not do, and that was to achieve her purpose. Britain had uttered her Nay!

Four years ago everything precious to free nations, and everything dear to the heart of domesticated man, hung upon one single thread—the power of the British Navy to destroy or to paralyse the second greatest fleet in the world.

This was the superlative task laid upon our seamen.

In comparison with this duty every other consideration in the World War was, is, and ever will be, of secondary importance. Between the world and its ruin there was only one shield: between Germany and the dominion of the world only one absolute obstacle. The destruction of the British Fleet would have disarmed every soldier of the Entente, and denied bread to every nation that disputed her supremacy.

Look more closely into this matter. The second greatest sea-power in the world was reduced to impotence, the oceans were made free for the peaceful commerce of honorable nations, and the military victories of the mightiest War Machine of which history tells were rendered vain by a little body of British sailors less in number than the first British expeditionary force landed in France. French's contemptible little army was almost lost in a line of a few hundred miles stretching from the Channel to the Vosges; but an even smaller force was sufficient to save our freedom, our honor, our lives, on the wide and stormy seas of the whole huge world. The romance of the Fleet is its littleness; and the glory of the Fleet is its unchallengeable quality.

A pressure, a compulsion, "whose silence when once noticed becomes to the observer the most striking and awful mark of the working of the power," was exerted on the [illegible] of war by 146,000 [illegible]. Under that pressure [illegible] Germany fled [illegible] shore batteries; under that pressure over 900 German merchantmen were swept from the seas; and under that pressure the life of Germany was driven behind a locked door. And because of this pressure, which was felt in every sea of the world, the British Armies could cross without a casualty to France, the far-flung Dominions could send their sons to Europe, the Allied nations could import goods from the other side of the world, and the honest neutral could fly his flag on the seven seas fearing no man.

The British Fleet saved the world, and secured the freedom of the seas for all honorable nations, by containing the German fleet. History will say that this service was incomparably the greatest rendered by any one nation to the common cause. But the British Fleet is now doing that which never before has any navy been called upon to do. It is conducting at one and the same moment two major operations. It is containing the German navy and it is fighting the German submarine. To the historian neither of these two operations will appear more critical than the other. Both are of vital importance; failure in one would mean failure in the other. And the invisible enemy at any moment of the night or day may suddenly throw the whole weight of its sea-power into one attack or the other.

To meet this menace the British Navy has increased its men and tonnage. The four million tons of the Fleet have become six; the glorious host of 146,000 has grown to over 400,000—every man a volunteer.

This Fleet, working in perfect amity with the fleets of the Allies, has denied to 160 million people in Central Europe the necessities of human existence. Every day of the week it transports over 7,000 men [illegible] land to France, [illegible] stores. [illegible] World to the Old almost the whole of the vast host of fighting men (300,-000 a month) which is likely to deal the last land blow at Kaiserism.

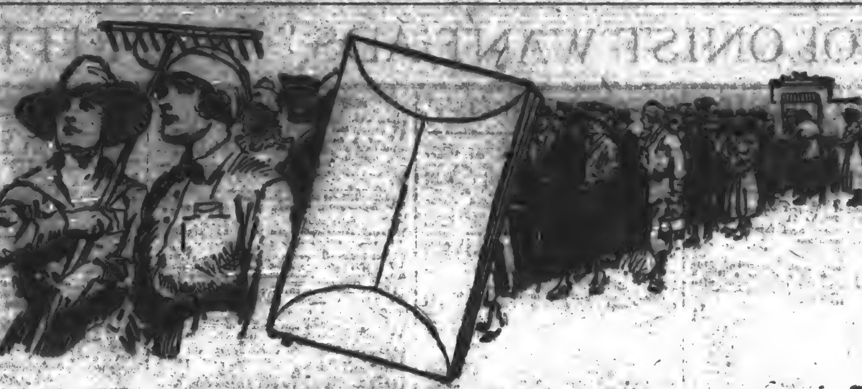
[illegible] general public has so far heard little. It gave the hospitality of Malta to a considerable portion of the French fleet, and there refitted it in a space of time which was incredibly short. When the Mediterranean was in peril it lent hundreds of vessels to the Italians. It fought for Russia in the Baltic, and is still the hope of a Russian resurrection. America will one day tell the world what the British Navy has done for her.

But these services, and many others, are all minor to the supreme duties which it is the glory of the British Navy to discharge. The pomp and majesty of the mighty German fleet is as useless to that hungering and blockaded nation as a catapult with only one fork; and the blow of the submarine is parried. This is the chief contribution of Britain to the common cause, and it is made by 400,000 volunteers, and with so fine and noble a modesty that never for one moment has there been the least friction between the British Admiralty and the Admiralties of our great-hearted Allies.

Only in one way can we realise the world's debt to the British Navy. Imagine that it had failed us. If that had been, there is not one nation or race or country which would not now be lying helpless at the feet of Prussian Brutality.

We do well to remind ourselves of this foundational fact of the World War, and to tell ourselves every day we live in the enjoyment of our freedom, lest we grow indolent in our confidence, that the German fleet is still a force of [illegible] power and the [illegible] a weapon of the [illegible]

[illegible]



12,000,000 pay envelopes for women

"For MEN must FIGHT and WOMEN must WORK"

TWELVE MILLION women earning money; women's money in women's pockets!

And sixty years ago there were not half a million women in "gainful" occupations in the United States.

Women chauffeurs! Women police!

Women farmers! At least two million of them. *Women elevator boys!* Everywhere! *Women street car conductors*—thousands of them! *Women in war industries*—Already a million and a half of them!

Even before the war became our war, before our men were called, our women were following eagerly the record of what women were doing on the other side to keep their countries' industries going.

Were women "over there" really doing men's work just like men? That was the breathless question!

Factories made over to fit women

And the extraordinary answer came—under the authority of the British War Office itself: That in the 1701 jobs at which women are employed, a woman is "just as good as a man, and for some of them better."

But the great lathes? Could a woman turn them?—Just make her a lighter one, a "woman-size" lathe, and she'll turn it faster than ever a man turned his!

They shortened the hours! Provided rest rooms, cloak rooms, dining rooms. Made over factories employing thousands of women—equipped them with *specially made-to-measure-to-woman-size machinery!*

And women, under these new conditions, were actually delivering as much as a man, and in many cases more.

This is the extraordinary story that was told by Pictorial Review to American women.

The spirit of American women

With a spirit as alert as our women's own, Pictorial Review, even before we entered the war, sent Mabel Potter Daggett abroad to record the splendid work that women were doing in Europe.

With a vigor worthy of its readers, Pictorial Review, since the war, has kept those readers constantly in touch with the broader issues of a world opened wide to women.

And Pictorial Review readers have responded splendidly to these contributions and to the broad, comprehensive work Pictorial Review has always endeavored to do in matters of vital interest to women.

1,500,000 WOMEN in war industries alone

205,000	in canneries
275,000	in textile mills
212,000	sewing machine operators
130,000	in knitting and hosiery mills
100,000	women mechanicians
100,000	in munition plants
400,000	making military equipment
95,000	shoe workers

Topics which have been discussed in a broad comprehensive way by Pictorial Review

MABEL POTTER DAGGETT
the first woman to be sent abroad to study the changes in woman's life caused by the war, pointed out in nine articles the deep bearing these changes will have on woman's life in the future.

IDA CLYDE CLARKE
Pictorial Review's Washington Editor, through Pictorial Review's Bureau in Washington, has contributed in the most practical way to women's national service.

HELEN RING ROBINSON
the first woman senator in the United States contributed a series of articles "Preparing Women for the Ballot" and urging a broader interest in civic and national issues.

ARTHUR T. VANCE
Editor of Pictorial Review, has constantly through his own editorials urged a broader recognition of women's awakening and their share in national work.

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The Pictorial Review Company
New York

At news-stands everywhere

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"Freezone" is Magic! Lift any Corn or Callus right off with fingers—No pain!

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THE COLONIST

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

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order. No advertisement accepted for less than twenty-five cents.

No advertisement charged on account for less than $2.00. Phone 12.

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Business or Professional Cards of four lines or under, $1.00 per week.

One cent a word each insertion, four cents a word a week or a dollar a line a month (six words to the line); cash with

DEATHS

WILKINSON—On the 30th inst., at St. Joseph's Hospital, Mary Wilkinson, aged 65, born in England and a resident of Nanaimo for the past 30 years. She leaves to mourn her loss three brothers and two sisters, Mr. George Wilkinson, who is inspector of mines, and Mr. Robert Wilkinson, pastor of Belmont Avenue Methodist Church, also one brother and two sisters residing in Nanaimo.

The remains will repose at the Sands Funeral Chapel until Monday. The casket will be forwarded on the 8 o'clock train to Nanaimo for interment.

HANNA—Killed in action on August 10th, 1918, Lieut. Donald Bertram Hanna, aged 20 years, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hanna, of Olds, Alberta, and formerly of Victoria, B.C.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Wm. Hole and family wish to thank all kind friends for their sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Peter and family wish to thank their many friends and the Woman's Auxiliary to the G.W.V.A. for their kind sympathies extended in their recent sad bereavement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Women's Canadian Club is having a rummage sale on Saturday, September 7, at 10 o'clock at 749 Fort Street.

Congregational Church, Rev. Chas. Croucher—Morning, 11, subject, "A Woman's Strategy"; evening, 7:30, subject, "The Trinity of the Benediction." This will probably be Mr. Croucher's last Sunday before leaving Victoria.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Section of the Victoria Amateur Swimming Club, a military 500 will be held at K. of P. Hall, September 3 at 8:15 p.m. Admission, 25c.

Queen of Island whist drive, Thursday, September 5th, 8:30 p.m., Orange Hall. Good grocery prizes; admission, 25c; for soldiers and sailors' comforts; all welcome; meeting, 7:15.

Pythian Sisters please take notice that the meetings will be resumed on Thursday, September 5th. Sisters please bring in all finished socks.

The Agnes Deans Cameron Chapter, I.O.D.E., will meet in the Y.W.C.A. library on Monday, September 9th, at 3 p.m.

Magnet Auction Rooms are removed to 755-757 View Street, nearly opposite Maynard's, phone 5756.

St James' Church—The Sunday School will begin its regular sessions on Sunday, September 15th, at 2:45 p.m.

The pupils of Mr. G. Jennings Burnett will resume their musical tuition at his studio, in its different branches, on and after September 1st.

The monthly meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society will be held at Alexandra House on Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, at 10:30 a.m.

Under the auspices of the Purple Star, L.O.B.A., a military 500 will be held in the Orange Hall, Yates Street, on Sept. 4th, at 8:30 p.m. Admission 25c. For charitable purposes.

Spend your Labor Day holiday at Strathcona Lodge, Shawnigan Lake; special rates.

Victoria Jitney Association, phone 3081. Phone for a car at any time.

Attention, Ladies—Before making up your next parcel for France, see the the returned soldier at the Veteran Cigar Stand, 615 Yates Street, for cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.

Theosophical Society, Victoria Lodge, 212 Belmont House—Open Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 p.m. Public class Sunday 8 p.m. Free library. W. B. Pease, secretary, phone Y158.

Tonifoam is the touch supreme to an itching scalp; cures dandruff and keeps the hair beautiful; 50c and $1. Druggists and barbers.

Cameron & Calwell sightseeing cars leave the Dominion Hotel every Saturday, 7:30 p.m., for Dominion Government Observatory. Saturday is the day allotted to the public to view the planets through the world's largest telescope in operation. $1 round trip.

The Salvation Army would be pleased to call for your cast-off clothing, boots, discarded furniture or anything you have no further need of. Phone Capt. Stewart, 5848, 520 Johnson Street.

Miss Kinney, after six years' experience with Madame Watts, has, with Miss Cooper, also of Madame Watts', opened dressmaking rooms at 1722 Bank Street, where they are prepared to do dressmaking in all its branches at moderate prices.

Tom Baker, having returned from overseas, wishes to announce to his many friends and patrons that he is back in the auto-for-hire business. His cars are all seven-passenger Cadillacs. He will appreciate your future custom.

POST OFFICE AUTO STAND

Business Phone 211 House Phone 5469L

The G.W.V.A. are holding a big dance at the Empress Hotel on Monday evening, therefore there will be no military 500 on that night. Tickets for the dance can be obtained from the secretary.

CHURCH NOTICES

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral—Holy Communion, 8 and after matins. Matins, 11, preacher, the Dean. Evensong, 7, preacher, the Dean. Intercession service Wednesday, 8:15 p.m.

St. John's, Quadra Street—8 a.m., holy communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer and holy communion; preacher, Rev. W. O. Boyd, 7:30 p.m., evensong; preacher, Rt. Rev. Bishop Lander.

Royal Jubilee Hospital—Service in Pemberton Memorial Chapel today at 3 p.m. Nurses, patients, members of hospital staff and the general public living in the neighborhood cordially invited.

St. Saviour's Church, Victoria West, Rev. R. Connell, rector—Morning prayer and holy communion, 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 2:30; evening prayer, 7 p.m.

St. James' Church, Quebec Street—Sunday, September 1st, 1918. 8 a.m., holy communion, 11 a.m., matins and holy communion; 2:45 p.m., Sunday school, 7 p.m., evensong. Rev. H. T. Archbold, BA, rector.

BAPTIST

Emmanuel Baptist, corner Fernwood and Gladstone, Fernwood car terminus. Rev. William Stevenson. Morning, 11, "The Great Sacrament." Evening, 7:30, "Christ and Labor": Labor Day sermon. Labor men and women invited. All seats free.

Tabernacle Baptist Church, Fairfield district—Pastor, Rev. [illegible] West. 11 a.m., "Stones for the Temple." 7:30 p.m., "The Wonderful Word of God." Strangers cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 935 Pandora Avenue—Services are held on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Subject for today, September 1, "Christ Jesus." Testimonial meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Visitors welcome.

METHODIST

Metropolitan Church, corner Pandora and Quadra Streets. Minister, Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., D.D. September 1st, 1918. Preacher at both services, Captain S. A. Martin. Conductor, G. A. Downard. Organist, Edward Parsons. Deaconess, Miss Ada Garbutt. Everybody welcome. Come!

MISCELLANEOUS

Christadelphian Hall, 1061 North Park Street. Sunday school, 10 a.m. Breaking of bread, 11 a.m. Lecture, 7:30 p.m., subject, "Does the Bible Teach Universal Salvation?"

First Spiritual Church meets St. John's Hall, 7:30 p.m.; speaker, Mrs. Isles. Circles Monday and Thursday, 8 p.m.; Mrs. Isles.

NEW THOUGHT UNION—SERVICE AT DOMINION THEATRE, 8 P.M. DR. T. W. BUTLER AND HELENA J. MARTIN. ALL ARE WELCOME.

CHURCH NOTICES

(Continued.)

PRESBYTERIAN

St. Paul's Military and Naval, cor. Henry and Mary Sts., Victoria West, Dr. Maclean both services, 10:30, "The Greatest Object Lesson in the World"; 2:30 Bible school; 7:30, "Jesus Christ, He is Lord of All." Mr. Jas. Petrie, soloist. All and everybody welcome.

St. Andrew's Church—Rev. W. Leslie Clay, D.D., minister. Services for Labor Sunday. 10 a.m., Bible school. 11 a.m., public worship; sermon "The Kingdom of God: Is It Realizable?" 7:30 p.m., "The Significance of Strikes." A cordial welcome to everybody.

First Presbyterian Church, corner Quadra and Fisgard Streets. Principal John Mackay will preach at both services. Evening, public meeting; subject, "Labor, Christ, and Reconstruction." Everybody welcome.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord, cor. Humboldt and Blanshard Streets—Morning service, 11. Evening service, 7. Rector, Rev. A. de B. Owen.

UNITARIAN

Unitarian Church, on Fernwood and Balmoral. No service today. Reopens after vacation on September 8th.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

WANTED—MALE HELP

DIGGONISMS: "The notions some men have of a contented mind are hazy. They claim to have contented minds when they are simply lazy." The Diggon Printing Co., 708 Yates Street. Birthday cards and Cards for all occasions.

BOYS and girls wanted to distribute circulars in city, Oak Bay and Esquimalt. Apply Household Necessities, 747 Fort St. Phone 1768.

BOY wanted for delivery. Apply 1111 Fort Street, city.

BARGAINS, second-hand furniture, gramophones and records. Phone 1879; 716 Yates.

CARPENTER wanted. Phone 1793.

EARN $25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary; details free. Press Syndicate, 374 St. Louis, Mo.

EXPERIENCED clerk for filing and general office work; must not be liable for military service; salary $1,000 per annum. Apply in writing to the Naval Secretary, Esquimalt Dockyard.

MEN—Age 17 to 45. Experience unnecessary. Travel; make secret investigations, reports. Salaries; expenses. American Foreign Detective Agency, 720 St. Louis, Mo.

MODERN CLEANERS—Suits cleaned, pressed and repaired. Union shop. We call and deliver. Phone 1887.

NAVIGATING COURSE NOW READY. International Correspondence Schools, 1222 Douglas St. All particulars free.

RIDE a Massey. Plimley's, 611 View St.

STRONG boy wanted, John's Grocery, corner Burnside and Douglas Streets.

SMART boy wanted. Apply D. Spencer, Ltd., carpet dept.

"THE Sandringham," British War Lunch Rooms, now open for business, 733 Fort Street. To reserve tables, phone 297.

TONIFOAM is Johnny on the bald spots; cures dandruff, falling hair, and all scalp troubles; 50c and $1. Drug stores and barbers.

WANTED

ELECTRICIANS, carpenters, steam-fitters and helpers, laborers, for James Island. Apply,

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LTD.
Arcade Bldg. Victoria, B.C.

WANTED—Office boy for law office. Apply Box 498 Colonist.

WANTED—A young man of 17 or over to learn the confectionary trade; good wages. Apply Ormonds, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—Two salesmen to call on retail stores of city; commission; good opportunity. Box 504 Colonist.

WANTED—A young man with real estate and insurance experience to work out of ground floor city office. Apply Box 848, Colonist.

WANTED—Apprentices to the moulding trade; full wages in two years. Apply to foreman, Albion Stove Works, Ltd.

WANTED—Boy help deliver milk. White Star Dairy, Wilkinson Rd. Phone 37R Colquitz.

WANTED—Boy for light delivery of milk. Apply 507 Head St., Esquimalt, B.C., phone 1410R.

WANTED—A youth for the grocery business. Apply to Windsor Grocery, opposite Post Office.

WANTED—A youth for the grocery business. Apply 145 Menzies St.

WANTED—Experienced fireman for marine towboat. Apply Room 1, Belmont Building.

WANTED—A boy to work on a poultry farm. Box 435, Colonist.

WANTED—Sheet iron worker; steady work to capable man. Apply Ashton & Farrow.

WANTED—Delivery man by horse or auto. Box 468, Colonist.

WANTED—Experienced men for copper mine; operating concentrator. Sunset Mining Co., 3301 L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

WANTED—Married man to work ideal small farm on salt water; should understand fruit, poultry, cows and pigs. Phone 5245R.

WANTED—Messenger boys. Apply at once, C.P.R. Telegraph Company.

WANTED—Strong boy with a bicycle. Apply Reddings' Grocery, Victoria West, phone 263.

WANTED—Specialty salesman to call on grocers and tobacconists; must have experience and first-class references. Apply 108 Union Bank Bldg.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

AT The Ladies' Agency—Cook, $35; housemaid, $25; house parlormaid, $30; housekeepers, $30, $35; lady help, $35; cook generals, $25 to $40; nurse, 3 children, $30; mothers' helps, $15, $20.—528 Sayward Building.

APPLY Devereux Agency, Haynes Building—Several women and girls required; good wages to capable women.

BARGAINS — Secondhand furniture at 716 Yates. Ranges and beds. Phone 1879.

CAPABLE housekeeper for small family where cook is kept; references. Box 501 Colonist.

EARN $25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary; details free. Press Syndicate, 140 St. Louis, Mo.

GOOD plain cook wanted. Apply with references, 1322 Rockland Avenue.

GIRL about 14 years to assist with housework and care of child; sleep at home; Sunday free. Apply Nixon, 312 Linden Ave.

GIRL wanted as help; comfortable home. Apply Mrs. Meredith, 1289 Hampshire Road. Phone 4169L.

LADIES wanted to use Tonifoam for all scalp troubles; it's a speedy cure; 50c and $1. Druggists and barbers.

MODERN CLEANERS—Suits cleaned, pressed and repaired. Union shop. We call and deliver. Phone 1887.

PARLORMAID wanted. Apply with references. 1322 Rockland Avenue.

RIDE a Massey. Plimley's, 611 View St.

STENOGRAPHERS—Employment department; free service. Come and register. United Typewriter Co., Ltd., 732 Fort St. Phone [illegible].

THOROUGHLY good cook wanted. Phone [illegible].

TWO nurses wanted; references required; state experience, salary and when services are available; applications desired by the 6th September. Address Secretary, West Coast General Hospital, Port Alberni, V.I.

WANTED—Experienced saleslady for dry goods store, one capable of taking charge. Apply Box 501, Colonist.

WANTED—Capable help for afternoons; light work; must be recommended. Apply 415 Menzies St., mornings. Phone [illegible].

WANTED—Young lady with workroom experience, as improver in millinery making and sales. Seabrook Young, corner Broad and Johnson Sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

(Continued.)

WIDOWER desires home with widow, 1 or 2 children no objection; good remuneration for comfortable home. Box 391, Colonist.

WANTED—Capable cook. Phone 561.

WANTED—Young girl to assist with housework. Phone 3634; apply mornings.

WANTED—Good general; no cooking; $35. 916 Humboldt Street.

WANTED—Respectable woman as general help; good wages. Apply mornings. Mrs. Symons, 2176 Saratoga Ave., Oak Bay.

WANTED—A maid for general housework. Apply 1040 Linden Avenue after 6 p.m. or phone 4442.

WANTED—Two stout girls or women for delivery by wagon. Box 475, Colonist.

WANTED—Capable nurse-housemaid. Apply Mrs. J. W. Morris, 1558 Beach Drive, phone 5381R.

WANTED—Cook-general for four in family, no children; good wages; sleep at home. Box 498, Colonist.

WANTED—Young girl to assist with housework; no washing; sleep out. Apply 311 Moss St., phone 2653.

WANTED—A good general servant to go to Prince Rupert; fare paid. Reply Box 339 Colonist.

WANTED—Upper housemaid. Apply with references, 1322 Rockland Avenue.

WANTED—Competent house parlormaid. Apply Mrs. J. A. Rithet, 1299 Rockland Ave., phone 1383.

WANTED—A young girl to assist with child and light duties. Phone 4129R.

YOUNG girl for light housework; small family. Phone 3554L.

YOUNG girl to mind little girl and assist in house. Phone 4768.

$25—$300 paid anyone for ideas, suggestions suitable for photoplays. Experience unnecessary. Complete outline free. Producers League, 111 St. Louis.

WANTED—Experienced saleslady for millinery; must be very good at selling; steady position with good salary. Apply at once, Box 999, Colonist.

WANTED—Girl 18 or 20 years of age to assist with housework; one to sleep out preferred; family 4 adults. Apply stating terms, Box 541, Colonist.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISER, married, desires position as caretaker country house, with light work; strictly reliable, honest, trustworthy; references furnished. Box 474, Colonist.

A FIREMAN with two years' experience on fire in coal mine camp, would like steady position of any kind. Apply P. O. Box 101, Victoria, B.C.

A GENTLEMAN (exempt) possessing many years' experience in secretarial, accounting and general office work, seeks a position of trust and responsibility; references and testimonials can be furnished. Box 387 Colonist.

ACTIVE man over military age, life-long carpenter, with some knowledge of firing and pipe work would like steady position of trust; no objection to go to country or cannery; references. Reply Box 4628, Colonist.

ON HING & BRO., 552 Fisgard Street. Chinese Employment Agency. Prompt service. Phone 387.

RETURNED soldier, recently discharged, desires position as clerk; good office experience previous to enlisting. Apply, R. Pain, 7 Boyd Street. Phone 4154R.

THIRD class engineer wants steady position. Apply Box 506 Colonist.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A HOUSEKEEPER, capable, good plain cook; town or country. Box 438, Colonist.

COMPANION help, fond of children, willing to travel; good needlewoman. Reply Box 446, Colonist.

CERTIFICATED nurse; maternity or other cases. Mrs. Seddon, phone 5452L.

ENGLISH governess, experienced, desires daily position in private family or school; children from 6 to 10 preferred. Apply 452, Colonist.

ENGLISH lady, soldier's wife, competent, good needlewoman, desires position with care of children, or invalid, or any position of trust. Apply, stating salary to Box 330, Colonist.

LADY would give services in office in exchange for tuition in stenography. Box 510 Colonist.

LADY would be glad to take in plain needlework or repairings; terms moderate. 1434 Hillside Avenue.

MODERN CLEANERS—Suits cleaned, pressed and repaired. Union shop. We call and deliver. Phone 1887.

POSITION wanted as nurse to one child, walking age. Box 434, Colonist.

RIDE a Massey. Plimley's, 611 View St.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position; experience. Box 413, Colonist.

STENOGRAPHER, refined and capable, five years' experience, desires position; would do routine work or take charge; moderate salary; references. Box 177, Colonist.

WOMAN desires position daily as chambermaid. Box 525, Colonist.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Blouses, kimonos and alterations promptly done. Room 13, 707½ Yates Street.

EXPERT dressmaking, ladies' tailoring; charges moderate. Miss Morris, 1214 May Street, Fairfield. Phone 1282.

MRS. PAYNTER, 1422 Vining Street, is prepared to do sewing at reasonable rates.

NEWLAND—412 Sayward Building. Phone 1995L.

WANTED—One hundred ladies to bring their hemstitching and picot edging to the Singer Sewing Machine Co., 1214 Broad Street. Prompt service and all work guaranteed.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Men or women to introduce marvelous household discovery; sells on sight; experience unnecessary; practically 100 per cent profit. Send 10c for 25c sample. Linscott Company, Brantford, Ont.

$80 per month or more. You are offered this amount for your spare time selling and securing renewals for Canada's brightest and most interesting National Weekly. Samples and all supplies free. Many full time representatives now earning $10 per day. Address Canada Weekly, 35 Lombard Street, Toronto.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Teachers desiring schools, apply J. Dougan, Cotton and 3rd Avenue, Vancouver. Good positions.

WANTED—In private school for girls a fully qualified experienced assistant mistress. Apply Box 4389, Colonist.

EDUCATIONAL

ENGINEERS instructed for certificates, marine, stationary, Diesel. W. G. Winterburn, 221 Central Building. Phones 2474 and 4311L.

EXPERIENCED instructor undertakes tuition in mathematics book-keeping and general school subjects. Apply Box 4884 Colonist.

MADAME CHOLLET would receive a few more students for tuition in French, English, Literature and Composition. Studio, 210 Hibben-Bone Bldg.

MRS. C. Kelly, B.A., 1639 Mitchell Street. Kindergarten and Preparatory School. Piano and Violin Studio. Private tuitions: Languages, Latin, Greek, English, French, Mathematics, Arts: Drawing, Painting, Modeling, Poker Work.

PREPARATORY school and kindergarten, 1742 N. Hampshire Road, Oak Bay. Miss Cox reopens September 3rd.

SHORTHAND School, 1011 Government Street. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping thoroughly taught; graduates filling good positions. E. A. Macmillan, principal. Phone 374.

MUSIC

DOMINION Academy Music, 1163 Fort—Miss Webb, M.I.S.M., singing, piano, theory, elocution. [illegible]

J. D. TOWN (England), late conductor Halifax Operatic Society Prize Glee Union, Bradford Orpheus Prize Glee Union, professor of singing and voice production. Pupils coached in songs, oratorio, opera, etc. Voices tested free of charge from 10 to 12 a.m. daily. Studio, Messrs. Heintzman, Ltd., opposite the post office.

MANDOLIN, Banjo, Guitar and Piano. Pupil of Signor Magrasso, musical instructor to Court of Italy. Mrs. Attfield, 119 Simcoe Street. Phone 2761R.

EDUCATIONAL

(Continued.)

MANDOLIN UKULELE
FLOWRIGHT'S MUSIC SCHOOL
Brown Block, 1116 Broad St. Phone 1658. Hours: 1 to 9:30 p.m. Res. phone 1151L. Other hours by appointment.
BANJO GUITAR

MALCOLM M. MORE, teacher of piano, 940 Fisgard Street. Tel. 4416R.

MR. Ted Hughes, vocalist and pianist, 837 Yates Street.

PIANO Studio, 1742 North Hampshire Road, Oak Bay. Miss Cox has 6:30 Mondays and Wednesdays disengaged.

SCHOOL of Music—Phone 5894, studio, 949 Fort Street. Steel guitar, ukelele, mandolin, banjo. Lessons, $2.50 monthly. Mrs. Johnson.

THE Steel Guitar is going to be the most popular instrument; lessons $2.50 monthly. Phone 5894, Mrs. Johnson, 949 Fort Street.

PIANOFORTE

J. MACMILLAN MUIR—Lessons in pianoforte, harmony, theory. Studio, 168 Wellington Avenue. Phone 3013R.

MRS. E. SEMPLE—Pianist and experienced teacher of piano; pupils prepared for examinations if desired. 1472 St. David Street, corner Newport Road. Phone 2747.

SINGING

J. MACMILLAN MUIR—Voice culture. Perfect tone production. Solo singing. Studio, 168 Wellington Ave. Phone 3013R.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

DON'T miss this opportunity—Stanley St., Esquimalt, and two lots in Strawberryville. All clear title. Sacrifice price, $300 for the three. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government Street.

FOR Sale—Wellington Street, lot No. 34, the second from Faithful Street. Price $600; a wonderful bargain. A. W. Jones, Limited.

FOR Sale—Fine lot on Bank Street; $600. Apply 107 Government Street.

GOOD business site, corner Quadra St.; 120x120; cost $22,000; will sacrifice $10,000 for quick sale. Apply Leekun, 715 View.

JOHNSON Street business lot; local improvements paid; $9,000, half cash, balance 6 per cent; no commission paid. P. O. Box 640.

THE choicest homesite in the city, nearly one acre, highest position, near car; light taxes. A great bargain at $1,100. A. H. Harman, 704 Fort Street.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED to Buy—Cheap waterfrontage lot, Gorge district preferred. Reply Box 379 Colonist.

HOUSES FOR SALE

AN Oak Bay Bargain—Modern 6-roomed bungalow, 3 bedrooms, separate bath and toilet, dining room with beamed ceiling and open fireplace, living room opens into dining room and has also a fireplace, front hall with open fireplace, large back hall with large linen closet, hot water heated throughout, malleable steel range connected with hot water, separate pantry and scullery, all with oilcloth on floors; linoleum in hall, bath and toilet, electric fixtures, blinds and outside awnings, garden tools and hose, up-to-date garage, large lot with oak trees and flower beds; price $4,900; $2,900 cash and balance arranged. Address owner, Box 384 Colonist.

AN OAK BAY BUNGALOW.

A WELL-BUILT, up-to-date little home; dining, sitting room and den panelled and beamed, large stone fireplace, 2 bedrooms, nice light kitchen and pantry, bathrooms, nice light kitchen and pantry, nace and laundry tubs; garage; lot has oak trees, shrubs and lawn. Price $3,500.

A. LINEHAM,
1603 Douglas Street. Phone 664.

A NEATLY furnished three-roomed house boat; very reasonable, if disposed of at once. Address Box 424, Colonist.

A GENTLEMAN'S real home, Oak Bay, seven rooms, panelled and beamed; all built-in features; very complete and well-designed, with large sleeping porch; three open fireplaces; concrete foundation; cement floor and walks; hot water heating throughout; laundry room and tubs; nice lot 60x120 with garage; near car, schools, sea and golf links; house is new; owner leaving city. A sacrifice at $6,000. No information given over telephone. See Cross & Co., Belmont House.

A HOUSE Bargain—Good house, 6 rooms, in the best part of Fairfield, near park, sea and cars, is offered by a non-resident for a few days, on terms, at $3,000. Ask about it in person early in the week. W. G. Gaunce, Notary Public, 201 Hibben-Bone Bldg.

BUNGALOWS and houses in all parts of the city from $1,300 up. If you are thinking of buying it will be to your advantage to talk with me. E. E. Heath, 1212 Douglas St.

BARGAINS—Second-hand furniture, tables and diners. Phone 1879; 716 Yates.

CRAIGFLOWER Road, Victoria West, new modern 6-roomed house; needs only decorations and lighting; cost $4,500; will sacrifice, $2,500, for quick sale; don't fail to see this if open to purchase. Box 4089, Colonist.

COSY 7-room, almost new house, sunny location, outskirts Moncton, N.B. Convenient. Large veranda, balcony, cellar. Natural gas heat, light. Percentage cash, balance mortgage. Price low. Armstrong, Royal Bank, Truro, N.S.

HOMES OUR SPECIALTY

ESQUIMALT—4-roomed cottage, practically new, good basement, living room, kitchen and 2 bedrooms, bath and pantry. $2,000.

4-ROOMED new bungalow and over ½-acre f first-class land. Chicken houses and sheds; close to car. $2,000.

7-ROOMED thoroughly modern house, 3½ acres of good land; cement basement; laundry tubs, furnace, large kitchen and pantry, dining and living room with panelled walls and beamed ceilings, built-in buffet, open fireplace, reception hall; three bedrooms with closets, sleeping porch, polished floors throughout, chicken houses and barn; never-failing water supply piped to house; beautiful view; 7 miles from city hall. $5,250.

A. T. ABBEY, 506 Union Bank Building
CITY BROKERAGE, Phone 815

GOOD BUYS
IN
HOMES

FAIRFIELD—5-roomed new and modern cottage; well-built; good basement; laundry tubs; garage; large lot; good garden; fruit trees; taxes are reasonable. This house is only 10 minutes from P. O. and close to park.

Price $3,000, terms

Queens Avenue—6 roomed new cottage, basement; lane on side of lot; taxes low; this house is only 8 minutes from City Hall and near park.

Price $2,800, terms.

James Bay—4 rooms, new and modern, basement, lot 60x120.

Price $2,200; $500 cash

CURRIE & POWER
1214 Douglas St. Phone 1466

FOR Sale—A bargain; by order of the executors, to close an estate; fine modern residence in St. Charles Street district, standing upon three lots, containing upon ground floor drawing-room, dining-room, den, two halls, toilet and lavatory, pantry, kitchen and larder, coal lift; on first floor, four bedrooms, linen room, bath, separate toilet; in basement, Chinaman's room, toilet, wash tubs, etc. Low taxes. Box 22, Colonist.

FOR SALE—4-roomed house and lot, 40 x165. Clear title. Price, $1,200. Apply owner, Box 257 Colonist.

FOR Sale—5-roomed new house; modern; location in Fairfield; price less than cost of house; easy terms; owner leaving city; also 95 acres improved farm; see advertised under "Farms for Sale." The Griffiths Co., Victoria, B.C.

FOR Sale at a Sacrifice—Three-roomed cottage at the Gorge; lot 60x157. This property is rented at present. Box 511 Colonist.

HOLLYWOOD Crescent snap—5-roomed bungalow, fully modern, magnificent view over Straits. Snap price, $2,250. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government Street.

HOUSES for Sale—Snaps. Six-roomed bungalow, Belmont Avenue, $2,750; 6-roomed bungalow, Richmond Avenue, with garage, $3,000; 5-roomed bungalow, Lee Avenue, $2,500; 4-roomed bungalow, Shakespeare Avenue, $2,100; 7-roomed bungalow (hardwood floors), Belmont Avenue, $3,750. All the above-mentioned houses are modern and good buys. R. G. Dalby & Co., 615 Fort Street (upstairs).

MODERN house, 5 rooms, garage, chicken house, two lots, 53x120; snap at $2,900. Apply 2257 [illegible] Avenue, Willows.

HOUSES FOR SALE

(Continued)

MODERN well-built cottage of 4 rooms, bath, toilet and basement; also garden with lawn and shrubs.

Price, $2,400.

New bungalow, 4 rooms, bath, toilet and basement, cement foundations; lot 50x135, in garden.

Price, $1,700

A LINEHAM
1603 Douglas Phone 664

MODERN CLEANERS—Suits cleaned, pressed and repaired. Union shop. We call and deliver. Phone 1887.

NICE five-room bungalow; close to Burnside car line; very modern; only $1,600.00; also nice eight-room house on Shelbourne St., $2,500.00; also modern five-room bungalow, Duchess St., only $3,000.00; modern five-roomed bungalow, Fairfield $2,750.00. Apply E. E. Heath, 1212 Douglas Street.

HOUSES FOR SALE

RICHARDSON Street; 8-roomed modern home, exceptionally well built; large reception hall; wood-panelled walls; beamed ceilings; good light fixtures; hot water heat; garage; large lot to lane with nice lawn, flowers, shrubbery, etc. A really choice home with local improvement; taxes all paid. Price $8,500.

DUNFORD'S, LIMITED
1234 Government St.

VICTORIA West—6-roomed house, modern; 50x135; beautiful view; clear title; all taxes paid; close to shipyard and cars; for $4,200; owner anxious to sell and will sacrifice. Apply Leekun, 715 View.

5-ROOMED 2-story house, Rendall Street, James Bay. Right in the centre of things. $400. Wants repairs. Very suitable for a man handy with tools. A. H. Harman, 704 Fort Street.

WANTED TO BUY—HOUSES

WANTED to purchase, house, Victoria or vicinity. Box 358 Colonist.

ACREAGE FOR SALE

ACREAGE—Improved and unimproved, close to city, in small and large tracts, at prices and terms to suit you. Apply E. E. Heath, 1212 Douglas Street.

ACREAGE—Big snap in Saanich; all first-class land, adjoining land $300.00 to $400.00 per acre; price to close this estate only $75.00 per acre. See our large list of improved properties. Cross & Co., Belmont House.

BIG snap in waterfront acreage—26 acres at Saanich, with six-roomed house and out-buildings, tennis court; few acres cleared; very little rock; good beach. Sacrifice price, $5,250. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government Street.

FOR Sale—Baby buggy and white enamel iron cot, cheap. Phone 5397R.

A COUNTRY HOME

WITHIN three miles of Victoria; 6½ acres of good land, all cultivated; fine orchard and vegetable garden; 7-roomed well built house, with four bedrooms, bath and toilet; city water; barn and chicken houses.

Price $6,500. Terms arranged.

A. LINEHAM
1603 Douglas St. Phone 664

SMALL ACREAGE

5 1-5 ACRES, all good land, some bottom land, close to station and paved road; 10 miles from city; price $850 cash.

Four acres near Wilkinson Road, 4½ miles from town; no rock; will sell in blocks from half acre up; price $400; terms to suit.

One acre and 3-room house, near Wilkinson Road price $700; easy terms.

CURRIE AND POWER
1214 Douglas Street. Phone 1466

Excellent Bargains in Acreage
28 Acres on B. C. E. R., an acre.....$60
(Not $60 a lot)
3 Acres, Metchosin, with shack......$750
Near C. N. R.
90 Acres, and beautiful 8-room house, on railroad and main road..........$6,000
160 Acres, Sooke, near C. N. R.........$2,250
160 Acres, Barclay Sound $3,500
Splendid cedar and spruce proposition
Good 7-room house, close to Government Buildings $2,000
Owners of Houses are invited to list their holdings with us for Rent or Sale. We have a number of clients waiting.
Conveyancing, Passports Prepared, Notary work correctly executed
CROWN REALTY & INVESTMENT CO.
W. H. Price, Notary Public, Mgr.
1208 Government Street Phone 940

Royal Oak District, South Saanich
4½ Acres of good land; close to Westwoodvale Station on B. C. Electric; 3 acres of this is good bottom land and cleared. The price for the whole piece is only $750
A. LINEHAM
1602 Douglas Tel. 664

ACREAGE WANTED

WANTED—Ten acres or so, small part cleared; between Saanichton and Sidney, facing eastern coast; preferably with 6-roomed house. State price to Box 529, Colonist.

WANTED to Lease—Ten to 15 acres, with house and outbuildings, within 8 miles. Apply Box 460 Colonist.

ACREAGE TO RENT

4 ACRES near sea, well furnished bungalow, modern conveniences, garage, boat; 34 acres, 8-room house, outbuildings, etc. A. S. Barton, Central Building.

FARMS AND GARDENS

FOR Sale—95 acres, all cleared; 40 acres under cultivation; 8-roomed house; plenty of good water; new gasoline engine pumps water in house and large barn; cow shed; piggery; chicken house 300 feet long; this is a very fine place; 1 mile from town and station; will be sold very cheap on easy terms; owner leaving country. See The Griffith Co., Victoria, B.C.

WHERE TO PLAY BILLIARDS

HOTEL WESTHOLME
American and English billiard tables; Life and snooker billiards.
Eight fine tables.
HARRY WALTON, Mgr.

METROPOLIS BILLIARD PARLORS
30 tables; 11 English and 19 pocket billiards; cigars, tobaccos and soft drinks. If you want to a nice, cool place you will find it there.
There's no better [illegible] don't go to it.
A. W. CURTIS

TWO JACKS' DOPE
The workingman's club; best lighted and ventilated rooms in the city; Brunswick-Balke and Burroughs and Watts tables.

COME AND SEE FITS
At the National Pool and Billiard Hall, Hibben-Bone Building, Government Street. Burrough and Watts tables; first-class service, with music.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

AUGUST Sown, Ready Now—Brocoli, 75c per 100; Brussels sprouts, cabbage, early and late Savoys, all 50c per 100. Simpson, 611 Superior.

A BIG load of black soil and manure delivered. Phone 5864.

A GIRL'S bicycle wanted. Phone 540 or apply 317 Beckley Ave.

A VARIETY of cut flowers, fresh fruit and vegetables in season. M. M. Rudd, Buena Vista, Burnside Road. Stall 44 City Market.

A LADY will call and buy all your high-class cast-off clothing. Spot cash. Phone Mrs. Hunt, 4081.

BARGAINS—Secondhand furniture, library tables. 716 Yates. Phone 1879.

BY Order of Executors—Mrs. [illegible] has for sale the whole of the high class furniture, furnishings and effects of a 10-roomed residence, including Oriental carpets, rugs, [illegible] suite, 2 china cabinets, overmantel, [illegible] (of tile) [illegible] and occasional chairs, bedrooms in oak, walnut and enamel, etc. Can be viewed by appointment. Phone [illegible].

BIG selection [illegible] clothing, all colors and sizes; reasonable prices. Largest dealer in city. J. Katz, 1331 Government St. Phone [illegible].

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

(Continued)

August Furniture Sale August Furniture Sale

Try
THE BARGAIN HOUSE
1600-1614 Douglas Street
Specials for August in all classes of furniture

IF you are looking for a range with a lifetime wear see our Enterprise ranges. Only a few left, famous Banner spring, $12
All-felt mattresses ....$[illegible]
Dining tables from $7.00 to $50.00
Golden Oak Dining Suite, 6 chairs, table and buffet $75.00
Couches in art leather, $21 to $35.00
Easy Chairs and Rockers from $9 to $30.00
Solid Oak China Cabinet $30.00
Morris Chairs, beautiful mahogany cabinets $35.00
1 only walnut finished Dining Suite $67.50
Don't forget the old stand

THE BARGAIN HOUSE
1600-1614 Douglas St., just past City Hall

Than
FAIRALL'S
SOFT DRINKS
There's none better.
We specially recommend
"CASCADE" GINGER ALE
A trial order will convince you of
its superior qualities
35c per dozen.
FAIRALL'S LIMITED
Phone 212
Canada Food Board Licence 15-273

BARGAINS — Secondhand furniture at 716 Yates. Bureaus and stands. Phone 1879.

BARGAIN—Piano, $325; equal to new; stock of secondhand gramophones. Phone 1879.

COX & DOUGAL, specialists in elevator and motor repairing, switchboard erections, private installations; motors and dynamos re-wound and guaranteed. Estimates given. Stobart-Pease Building, Yates St. Telephones 5383, 3752R and 3419R.

DON'T let the moth get in that clothing in that cupboard; turn it into cash. Phone 3215, or call 541 Johnson.

CANARIES, talking parrot, wire netting, furniture, stoves, clothing 5 h.p. engine. Goods bought; call anywhere. 543 Johnson Street. Phone 5855.

ENGLISH baby buggy, medium size, $15; can be seen on and after Tuesday at 619 Niagara St., phone 1155Y.

FURNITURE of 3-room suite for sale, already new. Apply 508 Oswego Apartments; phone 5387L.

FOR Sale—Electric washing machine, worth $100, sell for $50. Phone 2164R.

FOR Sale—Office chairs, bed, mattress, refrigerator, meat safe, bookcase sofa, carpenter's bench, stove. Apply mornings, 1450 Dallas Road.

FOR Sale—All in excellent condition, fumed oak desk, dresser, cot, bassinet, dinner service, knife cleaner, high chair; reasonable terms. Apply to Box 483, Colonist.

FOR Sale—Rifle, Remington .22, perfect condition; sell $15. Phone 3779L.

FOR Sale— Kitchen range, dining room set and other furniture at 1006 Chamberlain Street.

FAWCETT'S Dyspepsia Tablets cures indigestion, 50c. Phone 630.

FOR Sale—A fine showcase and counter; also a pool table. Phone 4596L.

FOR Sale—Sweet-toned violin and bow; price $17.50. Phone 3143Y.

FOR Sale—Complete outfit for first-class restaurant, fine fixtures and tables and chairs for store, kitchen utensils, including gas range and steam table. Apply 707 Fort Street.

THE ISLAND EXCHANGE
739 to 743 Fort St.
(The big second-hand store.)
SPECIAL
FINE-Toned Bell piano, like new, $350.
Don't mistake address
The Island Exchange Phone 3408

FOR Sale—2 boilers, ret. tubes, 6x16 ft., 120 lbs. pressure, 2 cross compound Corliss engines, cylinders 17½ and 34 diameter, 36 in. stroke; in first-class condition. Cream clarifier, No. 101 Turbie, practically new. For particulars apply to Dominion Junk Co., 520 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

MAGNET AUCTION ROOMS
are now removed to
755-757 View St.
(Nearly opposite Maynard's)

GENUINE bargains in high-grade furniture.
Phone 5756.

F. J. BITTANCOURT, Auctioneer
1307 Broad St., phone 3675.

HAS a restaurant for sale taking $600 per month, in small town near Victoria; good offer for right person.

Special For 30 Days This is your chance! Special For 30 Days

For the next thirty days we are offering Ladies' or Gents', Tailored to your order, any of our $35.00 Suitings for $25.00. We have a very large assortment of all the latest Summer shades to choose from. Very best blue serges and greys amongst them. Workmanship guaranteed. No misfits. "Walk ten steps and save ten dollars!"

Special For 30 Days
Charlie We & Co.
Charlie Be (Cutter)
Douglas and Johnson Sts.
Special For 30 Days

HIDES—Cow hides, horse hides, sheep skins, and all classes of furs purchased. Tanning and fur dressing done. Sea Lion Tanning and Glove Mfg. C., 567 Bay Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 3169.

HEATER Sale—Three hundred used wood and coal; new pipe, 22½c; largest and cheapest stock in Victoria; small deposit accepted. Eastern Stove Co., 848 Fort St.

Aaronson's Sell Diamonds on Commission Phone 798 Aaronson's Sell Old Silver on Commission

Diamonds, Antiques, Jewelry, Old Gold and Silver Bought and Sold

AARONSON'S
1007 Government St., Next to White Lunch

Aaronson's Sell Diamonds on Commission Phone 798 Aaronson's Sell Old Silver on Commission

Send a package of
NELSON'S MAPLE BUTTER

IN your next overseas parcel. It will be a treat for the folks at home and the boys at the front. Remember, fresh butter is practically unobtainable there.

NELSON'S MAPLE BUTTER.
35c per lb. at all grocers.

MALLEABLE steel ranges, $1 per week. Phone 4688. 2001 Government Street.

MAGNET Auction Rooms are removed to 755-757 View Street, nearly opposite Maynard's, phone 5756.

MERCHANTS' Casualty Co. of Canada, 108 Union Bank Bldg.—Sickness insurance for life, accidents over two years, wife and children protected against accidents without extra cost. Agents wanted.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

(Continued)

MOTOR coat, large trunk, tennis net, 200 feet wire netting, piano. [illegible] Avenue.

MODERN Cleaners—Suits cleaned, pressed, repaired. Union shop. We call and deliver. Phone 1887.

MANURE for sale. 901 Burdett.

NATHAN & Levy—Dealers in second-hand clothing, watches, jewelry, etc. We buy and sell everything. 1422 Government Street.

ONE set of Encyclopaedia Britannica, latest edition, India paper, suede leather binding, together with a special fine mahogany stand, for $175, published price, $376. T. N. Hibben & Co.

OVAL Convex Frames—Large assortment in stock. Portrait enlargement free. Bring any picture, large or small, to be framed. Tell some friends about Victoria Art Emporium, 341 Niagara Street, James Bay.

RIDE a Massey. Plimley's, 611 View St.

PIANO, new, Weber, $325 cash; lady leaving Victoria. Phone 4793L. No dealers.

RED Cross chemical closets, invaluable for camps, country houses, schools, invalids. Direct Supply Association, Fort and Langley Streets, Victoria.

REMINGTON typewriter for sale; perfect condition. Phone 4463L.

REAL Home Made Candy—Deliciously different from any other chocolates you have eaten; made from the purest, richest and most wholesome chocolate; healthful, unusual, delightful; prices to suit the purchaser.

THE ROYAL CANDY CO.
1320 Government Street.
Canada Food Board Licence, No. 8-5088.

REGULAR shampooing with Tonifoam increases circulation of your scalp, cures dandruff and brings added nourishment to the hair roots. 50c and $1.00, druggists and barbers.

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES
747 Fort Street Phone 1768
Circassian Walnut Cabinet Piano, $185.
Delivered in city.

WE purchase—sell on commission, at private sale or auction—store, crate or express goods. House and window cleaning, rough or particular. If you so desire, our representative will call.

SALE of standard tungsten lamps, 60 watts, 45c; 40 watt 35c. T. L. Boyden, cor. Broad and View.

SEE "Select Auction Room" ads. among displayed advts. John Bartholomew.

SECOND-hand furniture, good quality, for sale; also open to buy houses of same. Francis, 619 Yates St. Phone 1183.

SCOTTIE Allan, licensed dealer, buys and sells sacks, rags and bottles, any description. 1141 North Park; phone 5796.

SPECIAL sale of tungsten lamps at T. L. Boyden's, cor. Broad and View Sts. Prepare now for the change in "daytime time" and save 30 per cent on your lamp costs.

SOUTHALL—For reliable stoves and ranges. 832 Fort Street. Coils made, stoves connected, old stoves and ranges bought. Phone 4230.

SELECT furnished small cottage, $25. Vacant Sept. 16. Garage free. 1613 Fell Street.

SPECIAL sale of tungsten lamps, not remade nor refilled lamps, at 30 per cent below regular prices. T. L. Boyden, cor. Broad and View.

TONIFOAM keeps your hair at its best, your scalp healthy and vigorous. Try this famous shampoo, 50c and $1.00, drug stores.

THE old reliable Sandringham Lunch Room, 733 Fort Street, Licence No. 10-7206. Canada Food Board.

Canada Food Board Licence No. 11-481

THE postman's strike is over and the candy strike is over; you can have all you wish of our high-grade, home-made candy, at the same old price. The taste is right; so is our prices.

Fruit Candy Ice Cream

THE VICTORIA CANDY CO.
1308 Government; also Yates and Broad.

TORONTO Saturday Night, the best liked and best known weekly in Canada, which contains authentic news of all Provincial and Dominion affairs. Enjoyed by all men and women alike. In three sections—Editorial, Financial and Social. Subscriptions $5 per year, mailed to your address. Apply Newton Adv. Agency, 23-4-5 Winch Building, Victoria.

TRY our Camosun Salad Oil and Salad Dressing. You'll repeat. The Western Pickling Works, Ltd. Canada Food Board Licence No. 14-56.

TOYS for children. Barber's, 1406 Douglas Street, opposite City Hall, and 611 Yates Street. Phone 1304.

TO BE SAFE

USE our Camosun Pickling Vinegar, prepared and spiced especially for pickling purposes. Why take a chance with others?

THE WESTERN PICKLING WORKS, LTD.
Phone 563
Canada Food Board Licence No. 14-56

VICTORIA WOOD CO., 909 Johnson St. Dry fir cordwood, $7.25 per cord; half cord, $3.75. Phone 2274.

CITY MART
736 Fort Street Phone 1433

WE have the best and cheapest selection of second-hand furniture in the city. Call and inspect our stock.

We buy or exchange household goods and pay you the highest cash price.
Terms Arranged

PUBLIC Notice—Re genuine Chemainus mill wood as supplied by Geo. Ferris only. Phone 1879. Owing to transferring of machinery at the mill, we will be unable to fill orders for a duration of from two to four weeks, on expiration of which we will again supply in any desired quantity. The best mill wood put on the Victoria market.

WE are booking cash orders now which will guarantee you no advance in prices and preference in delivery.

ORDER NOW.
716 Yates

WE'RE not witty, but "When you can't get it, Lane & Son will make it." Try us for that next order of printing. Phone 5241. 635 Courtney Street.

WANTED—Offers for small Bartlett pears under two inches. Lang, Ganges.

POTATOES
AT
HOME
—make more wheat for the Allied armies.
IT IS
YOUR
FIGHT.
More potatoes, less wheat—Try it.
NEWTON
ADVERTISING
AGENCY.
24 Winch Bldg. [illegible] Phone 1915

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

ATTENTION—We pay best prices for second-hand clothes, gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, jewellery, false teeth, rifles, shotguns, musical instruments, tools of any description, trunks, bags, suitcases, furniture, etc. Business strictly confidential. 618 Johnson St. Phone 1747. We call.

ATTENTION — Mrs. Hunt, wardrobe dealer, of Winnipeg and Calgary, is open to buy and sell high-class ladies', gents' and children's clothing, evening and party dresses; special offers for gentlemen's clothes. We pay spot cash to any amount. Business done strictly private. Mrs. Hunt will call herself to any address, or call at 812 Johnson Street, second house up from Blanshard. Phone 4081.

A RETURNED soldier will call and pay you the highest prices for your cast-off clothing. 1300 Government Street. Phone 1887.

ARMENIAN Store pays high prices for ladies' and gents' clothing. Phone 3614, T. Sam, 636 Johnson Street.

ANYTHING in the way of false teeth, crowns or bridgework that is useless to you can be sold at 620 Johnson Street.

ALL your discarded clothing can be turned in to us for cash [illegible]

SHAW & CO.
(The [illegible] Firm)
Oldest Established Firm in Western Canada

We pay the best prices because we command the largest trade.

Our buyer will call.

Phone 401 [illegible] 735 Fort Street

ATTENTION—J. Katz, largest dealer in city, assures you of the highest obtainable price for discarded clothing, [illegible] 1331 Government. Phone 2193. We call.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS
(Continued)

ANY old bicycle bought; [illegible] Johnson Street. Phone [illegible] evenings 4111L.

A BUMPING price is what we pay for any kind of cast-off clothing. Call anywhere, any time. Phone 2315.

A LADY will call and buy all your high-class cast-off clothing. Spot cash. Phone Mrs. Hunt, 4021.

BEST price paid for gents' cast-off clothing. A. Landa, 1428 Store Street. Phone 2607.

CASH paid for stoves, ranges, heaters. Jack's Stove Store, 806 Yates Street. Phone 5719.

BEST prices paid for gents' cast-off clothing. We call. Phone 2607. 702 Yates Street.

DOMINION Junk Co., Parker & Kenyon, 558 Johnson, cor. Store Street, Victoria, B.C. Phone 1040. Buys and sells junk of all descriptions, machinery and logger supplies; highest cash prices paid for same; strict attention given to all country and city orders.

At the sign of
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP
Antique Furniture, Silver, China and Pictures wanted.
819 Fort St. Phone [illegible]

ANTIQUES—CURIOS

FURS, Antiques, Jewelry, China and Good Furniture Wanted.
MURDOCH
715 Broughton Street Phone [illegible]

HAVE you money to burn? This way hang on to that suit you never wear. Mrs. Shaw will call and pay you spot cash. Phone 401.

LET us collect your bad accounts; no collection no pay. The T. P. McConnell Mercantile Agency, 322A Pemberton Building.

[illegible] Cleaners—Suits cleaned, pressed, repaired. Union shop. We call and deliver. Phone 1887.

M[illegible]—Good carpets, furniture, etc., bought and sold. Corner Bay and Government Streets. Phone 5308.

OLD false teeth bought, sound or broken, on vulcanite or metal plates; also bridgework. Post them to J. Dunstone, 1556 Robson St., Vancouver. Highest cash prices by return mail.

PIANO wanted; state maker and lowest cash price to Box 346, Colonist.

RECORDS—Wanted to buy, Victor or Columbia records in good shape and in any quantity. Phone 401.

RIDE a Massey. Plimley's, 611 View.

SCOTTIE Allan, licensed dealer, buys and sells sacks, rags and bottles, any description. 1141 North Park, phone 5706.

TYLESLEYS buy, sell or exchange second-hand furniture. 749 Fort, phone 4116.

TREADLE bandsaw, treadle wood lathe to hire or buy. P. O. Box 640.

THE Victoria Second-hand Crockery Store buys and sells anything. 636 Johnson Street - Phone 3961. Evening phone 6151L.

WANTED—Hay and straw up to 10 tons. Quote price to Box 2742, Colonist.

SCOTT BLOCK

WE are open to purchase your furniture, no quantity too large or small. If you are leaving town, call and see us. We will give you a square deal. We have a nice and varied line of household furniture. We would like you to call and go over our line of literature. We don't press you to buy. Geo. Stoney, 2651 Douglas St., Scott Block.

WANTED at Once—Set of books, first year commercial. 1931 Cowan.

WANTED—Secondhand Corona typewriter; state number and price. Box 500 Colonist.

WANTED to Buy—A lady's bicycle; must be in good condition and reasonable, for girl 14. Phone 5132R.

WANTED—Old guns and pistols. 715 Pandora St., or phone 5235 and I will call.

WANTED—Oxygen cylinder of 25, 50 or 100 ft. capacity; state price; Box 481, Colonist.

WANTED—Two single beds, complete, in first-class condition. Box 418, Colonist.

WANTED—Bungalow furniture; no dealers please. Box 509, Colonist.

WANTED—To purchase anything up to 250 bales of straw. Apply 508 Sayward Bldg.

WANTED—At once furniture in small lots, or will purchase contents of 5 or 6-roomed house and pay cash. S. H. J. Mason, 1011 Hillside Ave. Phone 3170.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags. Sweeney & McConnell, 1018 Langley Street.

WANTED—Good second-hand cook stove; highest prices paid. Will buy good class furniture. Kerr's 1826 Government St.

WE pay top prices for clothing, furniture, stoves, old teeth, and anything of value. Call anywhere, any time. Phone 2215.

WANTED—Any class of old metals; any class of junk; good prices paid for bottles, sacks, auto tires, carpenters' tools, etc. Ring up 1339. City Junk Co. B. Aaronson, 565 Johnson Street. House phone 6444L.

TENDERS WANTED

TENDERS Wanted—Tenders for decorating with bunting, etc., the interior of the main floor Hudson's Bay Building; exhibition Sept. 20 to Oct. 5, inclusive. For particulars apply George I. Warren, manager Home Products Fair, 510-11 Sayward Bldg.; phone 3777.

SUMMER RESORTS

VICTORIA'S BEST BEACH

FOUL Bay Beach. Easy of access; a few blocks from street-car line. Good bathing and refreshments from
THE BOOMERANG
Our moderate charges and quick service has made this pavilion the
MOST POPULAR RESORT
Canada Food Board Licence Nos. 8-27924 and 10-6772

GORGE LAUNCH SERVICE

THE launch will stop at any boathouse or landing en route; also at Point Ellice Bridge.

THE REGULAR DAILY SCHEDULE
Leaves Empress Steps as follows:
10:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 1:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 4:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 8:30 p.m.
Leaves Gorge Bridge as follows:
10:30 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 2:00 p.m.
3:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 5:00 p.m.
One way, 10c. Return, 15c.
Return tickets good any time.

GO where the crowd goes. Cordova Bay. Don't forget "Little Arctic" for candies, cigarettes, tobaccos, groceries, ice cream and sodas. Boats, canoes, bathing suits; bathing boxes for hire. Afternoon teas and hot water. C. C. Smith proprietor.

FINANCIAL AND MONEY TO LOAN

WE have money to loan on mortgage. Cross & Co., Belmont House.

PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE

A COUNTRY home, beautifully situated, near Royal Oak, for sale, rent or exchange, consisting of 7-room bungalow, numerous outbuildings, orchard, 5½ acres of land, specially suitable for poultry raising. Phone 4107R.

BARGAINS—Second-hand furniture; mahogany rockers. Phone 1879; 716 Yates.

FAIRFIELD home for exchange—Eight-roomed fully modern home in best part of Fairfield, lot size 70x120. Price $5,750. Clear title. Will exchange for house and few acres in Saanich or acreage near Gorge. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government Street.

I CAN exchange the property you have for what you want. Charles F. Eagles, 317 Sayward Block.

PROPERTY for Exchange—Five rooms modern, 2 blocks from school and car, South Vancouver, in exchange for 4 or 5 rooms, modern, in Victoria. Dunford's Limited, 1324 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

RIDE a Massey. Plimley's, 611 View St.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

DESK room in nice bright front office, as good as ground floor, with typewriter and phone. Apply [illegible] Building.

FOR Rent—Nice little store or office, View Street entrance to Arcade Building. The Griffith Co., Hibben-Bone Bldg.

McGREGOR Block—Convenient office, ground floor, View Street; some office furniture if required. Rent moderate. Apply to [illegible], Colonist Office. Phone 11.

OFFICES with fireproof vaults to rent. Apply Board of Trade Building.

TO Let—Large shed, suitable for [illegible] per month. Phone [illegible].

WANT TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—At once furnished apartment or furnished cabin [illegible] front, for two weeks only; references given. Mrs. [illegible], Strathcona Hotel.

LEADING HOTELS

THE WESTHOLME

Victoria's Newest and Most Up-to-Date Hotel.

High-Class Service.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Accommodation good Rates reasonable

Most centrally situated hotel in Victoria

S. W. Hurst, Proprietor.

FAIRFIELD HOTEL
Cor. Douglas and Cormorant Streets
Now under the management of
W. H. TOMPKINS

The hotel is located in the heart of the business section. Every accommodation, including an up-to-date kitchen where guests may do their own cooking.

Our rates reasonable. Service unexcelled. Also have a few apartments (with bath).

PHONE 3392O

THE HOTEL METROPOLIS

is a most imposing seven-story structure of reinforced concrete, steel and marble; absolutely fireproof.

Situated on Victoria's most prominent thoroughfare, a most admirable location, inasmuch as it is free from the noise of the street cars and heavy traffic and yet within half a block of the centre of Victoria's tramway system; convenient to clubs, theatres and shopping. You will find the Metropolis an ideal place to stay, where perfect comfort and service and an air of quiet refinement reign supreme. Commercial travelers will find our sample rooms are large and well lighted.

DELHI HOTEL

CENTRALLY located; nicely furnished bright, airy rooms; first-class cafe in connection. Rates, 50c per night and up. Also a few housekeeping rooms. Special low rates for naval and military men. 619 Yates Street. Phone 1664-O.

MISCELLANEOUS

A LADY will call and buy all your high-class cast-off clothing. Spot cash. Phone Mrs. Hunt, 4021.

BUS leaves Lake Hill daily, except Sunday, at 7:30, 8:30, 10:30 a.m. and every hour until 10 p.m.; leaves Campbell Building, 8:00, 9:30 a.m. and half past every hour until 10:30 p.m. Sunday, leaves Lake Hill 10:30 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. and usual hours; leaves Campbell Building 12:30 p.m. and usual hours. Special from cor. Yates and Douglas, 5:10 and 6:10 p.m. A. Stewart.

BARGAINS—Secondhand furniture at 716 Yates. Sectional bookcases. Phone 1879.

CASH paid for stoves, ranges, heaters. Jack's Stove Store, 806 Yates Street, phone 5719.

CORDOVA Bay Stage leaves Royal Dairy 9:00, 10:30 a.m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:05, 6.30 p.m. Saturday only, 11:15 p.m. Leaves Cordova Bay 7:40 a.m. except Sunday, 9:40, 11:10 a.m., 1:40, 3:10, 5:45, 7:15 p.m. J. M. Jennings, phone 3645L.

FOR first-class dry ginger ale, lemonade, ginger beer, cider, syphon soda, etc., Crystal Spring Water Supply, phone 79, 1344 Richardson St., Victoria, B.C.

IF you want a good tonic drink our Hop Ale. 50c per gallon. Phone 682.

LAWNMOWERS sharpened, latest process; collected and delivered, $1.00. Jack's, 806 Yates Street. Phone 5719.

MAGNET Auction Rooms are removed to 755-757 View Street, nearly opposite Maynard's, phone 5756.

NEW Method Laundry, Ltd., the sanitary way. 1015-17 North Park. L. D. McLean, expert launderers. Telephone 2300.

PAINTING — Kalsomining, paperhanging. J. J. Ross, Pembroke and Quadra. Phone 3202.

R. J. NOTT & Co., Ltd., Plumbing and Heating. 573 Yates Street. Phone 2267.

WHEN you think cider, think Fairall's.

7-PASSENGER auto for hire, day or night. Musicians' Cigar Stand, telephone 5034, res. phone 506.

PERSONAL

MRS. SHAW pays best prices for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing. 736 Fort Street. Phone 401.

RIDE a Massey. Plimley's, 611 View Street.

THE old reliable Sandringham Lunch, 733 Fort Street. Licence No. 40-7306 Canada.

LOST AND FOUND

BARGAINS—Second-hand furniture, sideboards and chesterfields. 716 Yates, phone 1879.

FOUND—On street, calf. 727 Pembroke Street.

LOST—Life membership pin. Finder please return to Red Cross headquarters.

LOST—Black fox fur, Friday afternoon. Finder please phone 1821R. Reward.

FOUND—Automobile inner tube. Owner may have same by proving and paying for this advertisement. Apply Colonist Office.

LOST—Blue Persian tom cat; last seen 1329 May Street. Anyone harboring same will be prosecuted. Please return 24 Bushby Street.

LOST—Lady's watch, 0 size, plain 14k. case, number 127543, fitted with 15 Waltham movement, number 16,645,567, and engraved E.B.W. on front lid. Reward on returning to Little & Taylor, 617 Fort Street, Jewelers.

LOST—Gold pendant brooch, set with pearls, somewhere in or near Foundation ship launching on Saturday. Finder please return 15 Cambridge, or phone 3954R. Reward.

LOST—Gold nugget horshoe brooch, with Maple Leaf centre, between Gorge and Rudlin Avenue; return to 1230 Rudlin Ave. Reward.

LOST—Purse in 15-Cent Store, or near; reward. Box 545, Colonist.

LOST—Soldier's khaki sleeveless sweater. Phone 15231. Reward.

LOST—Brown and white pup. Phone 4407L. Reward.

LOST—Month ago, tabby cat, "Billy;" reward. Thompson, 1002 Fairfield Road.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, between Government Buildings and Parry Street. Reward. Phone 5563L.

LOST—A gold brooch, monogram of pearls between Jubilee Hospital and Bowker Avenue. Reward. 2300 Bowker Avenue.

LOST—On Monday afternoon last, on Comox Road, near Little Qualicum River, one green lady's coat. Finder will be rewarded on phoning 3923Y.

MAGNET Auction Rooms — Furniture Bargains.

WILL the person who took rifle (.22) from my house at Gordon Head return same and save trouble. F. A. Carter.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

A BRIGHT front room with kitchenette; modern conveniences; suitable for lady or gentleman. 510 Oswego St., phone 4607L.

AT 1192 Fort—Furnished housekeeping rooms; bright and sunny; gas range; every convenience; modern house; near two schools; close in. Terms moderate.

AT 626 Michigan—Housekeeping rooms. Phone 1462R.

AT 426 Menzies Street—Housekeeping [illegible]

AT 566 Michigan—1 large front room with kitchen, connecting, gas, light housekeeping.

FOR Rent—Two large sunny furnished housekeeping rooms, beautiful situation, overlooking Stadacona Park; reasonable terms. Phone 3669Y.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, two blocks from post office; bath, gas and phone. 756 Humboldt.

HOUSEKEEPING Rooms—Coal range, also gas, sink, phone. Apply 521 Simcoe.

HOUSEKEEPING Rooms—1814 Vancouver Street.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms; gas and furnace. 812 Blanshard.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS
(Continued)

HOUSEKEEPING Rooms, 567 Belleville, phone 3981.

MODERN Cleaners—Suits cleaned, pressed, repaired. Union shop. We call and deliver. Phone 1887.

NICELY furnished rooms, 2318 Quadra.

PLEASANT front housekeeping room; all conveniences. 1021 Pandora Ave.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS WANTED

UNFURNISHED room for lady, cheap. Phone mornings [illegible]R.

WANTED—Two or three housekeeping rooms for two ladies; James Bay preferred; state terms. Apply Box 391, Colonist.

WANTED—Two housekeeping rooms, one with gas range, by Sept. 1. Apply Box 4692 Colonist.

WANTED—Light housekeeping room, James Bay. Box 4761 Colonist.

FURNISHED ROOMS

APPLY 502 Dallas Road, beautiful furnished rooms, housekeeping privileges.

BARGAINS — Secondhand furniture, music cabinets. 716 Yates, Phone 1879.

BRUNSWICK Hotel, 50c night and up; $2.50 weekly and up; best location; no bar. Yates and Douglas. Phone 317.

COMFORTABLE rooms, breakfast. 871 Toronto, phone 1795R.

FURNISHED rooms, 957 Mears Street, corner Vancouver.

FURNISHED room, close to Oak Bay car, $2 a week. 1439 Mitchell Street.

FOR Rent—3 nice rooms on King's Road, with phone, hot water and bath. Phone 5059R.

FURNISHED or unfurnished housekeeping rooms, two blocks from city hall. 1621 Quadra Street. Phone 920L.

FOR rent, furnished room, with use of kitchen if required. 1137 Mason.

FURNISHED rooms with or without board. 566 Michigan Street.

MODERN Cleaners—Suits cleaned, pressed, repaired. Union shop. We call and deliver. Phone 1887.

WELL-Furnished sitting room and two bedrooms in modern house for ladies or gentleman and wife; would give breakfast. Box 44, Colonist.

WESTERN Hotel, near shipyards, under new management; rooms $1.50 per week and up; board if required. Phone 1278.

ROOM AND BOARD

AT "CAHALAN," 326 Douglas St., select quiet boarding house, opposite Beacon Hill Park, near beach and car; terms moderate. Phone 4807L.

BELLEVUE, 1415 Esquimalt Road, near Yarrows shipbuilders—Rooms, $2 week; meals, 35c; meal tickets, $6; home cooking; close to car and beach. Phone 501R3.

FAIRFIELD—Best part, easy walk to P.O., handy to car, modern house, clean, comfortable, rooms with board; plain home cooking; optional; moderate terms, Harrisville, 1148 Oscar St., off Cook, phone 3351X.

NICELY furnished room, with board, between High School and Central School. 1347 Pandora Ave.

"THE Aberdeen"—First-class board and residence; tennis court. 941 McClure Street. Phone 1018.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD

ABOUT middle of September young gentleman wishes to make permanent home with private family, James Bay preferred; must have comfortable room, with full board; satisfactory references. In reply, please give all particulars. Box 227 Colonist.

WANTED—Home in private home for invalid lady, for a few months to receive practical nursing and care. Address P. O. Box 119, Victoria.

WANTED—By married couple, board only close to Gonzales Heights. Apply Mrs. Napier Denison, The Observatory, Gonzales Heights, Foul Bay.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS

AT LeRoy Apartments—Nice furnished three-roomed suites; reasonable rents; 503 Montreal.

APARTMENT, furnished, convenient. Apply Owen Apartments, 421 Vancouver Street.

AT Olympic Apartments, a daintily furnished modern suite, opposite Beacon Hill Park.

CARLTON, furnished apartments, 721 Pandora; centrally located; also single housekeeping rooms. Apply Phone 5833.

FURNISHED 2-room suite, $20. Apply 1, Bell Apartments, Cook Street.

FURNISHED Suite—Three rooms; close in; adults; 456 Chester.

FURNISHED suite, Normandie Apartments, corner of Cook and Fisgard Sts.

GENUINE Chemainus wood. Phone 1879.

GLENGARRY, 316 Cook. Furnished suite to rent; adults only.

MOUNT View Apartments, Bushby St., Fairfield, 3 rooms, with bathroom and pantry, $7 per month. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government Street.

NICELY furnished 2-roomed flat; modern; adults only; 624 Garbally Road; close to Douglas car. Phone 5533.

RIDE a Massey. Plimley's, 611 View St.

TO Let—Unfurnished suite of apartments; sitting room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, pantry; close to car; $8 a month. Phone 4529X.

WANTED—By a couple here for the Summer, partial use of car; would share expense. Box 272, Colonist.

1 SUITE in an apartment house on Southgate Street, 1054. Caretaker will show.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Small furnished flat or apartment, with or without service or meals. Box 355 Colonist.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms or apartment, kitchenette; good locality. Box 332, Colonist.

HOUSES TO RENT

BUNGALOWS in James Bay, Burnside and close to Cook Street. Apply E. E. Heath, 1212 Douglas Street.

FOR Rent—Four-roomed house, bathroom and pantry; rent $7; also large chicken house for sale; leaving city. Apply 2728 Victor.

FIVE-Roomed bungalow near waterfront and carline, Foul Bay district; entirely modern, with furnace; $20 a month. Wise & Company, 109 Pemberton Bldg.

FAIRFIELD, garage with cement floor, work bench and cupboard, electric light and water, use of hose; $5 by month. Box 523, Colonist.

FOR Rent—Houses, furnished and unfurnished. Lloyd-Young & Russell, 1012 Broad Street. Phone 4632.

MOUNT Tolmie, 7-roomed house for rent, near car; suit chicken rancher; city water and light; $12. 1065 Richmond Ave., phone 2660L.

NINE rooms, Harbinger Ave., $30.
6 rooms, Merritt St., $15.
A. S. BARTON
Central Bldg.

OAK Bay—Exceptionally good 6-roomed house; large kitchen stove with house; open fireplaces in 3 rooms; lot 100x150; rent $30 per month. Burdick Bros. & Brett, Ltd., 623 Fort Street, phones 132-133

SEVERAL houses to let close in; also nice bungalow in Burnside District. Apply E. E. Heath, 1212 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C.

THREE rooms, pantry, clothes room, cement basement; Rose Street; $7, with water. Apply Tolmie Ave., cor. of Pine St.

TO Let—5 nice unfurnished rooms; cheap rent; with soldier's wife. Apply 1472 Fort Street or phone 4486Y.

TO LET—Fine modern 8-roomed house, Fairfield district; possession Sept., 1918; furnace, tubs, garage; allow lease; $30 per month. H. G. Dalby & Co., 615 Fort, upstairs

TO Rent—Wharf with warehouse, south of E. & N. Rly. bridge. Apply A. W. Jones, Ltd.

SEVEN rooms, modern conveniences; no garden; $11. 409 Head St.

WANTED TO RENT—HOUSES

WANTED—5 or 6-roomed house, unfurnished; in good locality. Phone 5640L mornings or evenings.

WANTED—Five or six-roomed house in good locality; would pay one year's rent in advance. Good tenants; no children. Box 498, Colonist.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES

CLEAN furnished 4 rooms, piano, $30. 1251 Pandora. Phone 4793L.

FOR Rent—Furnished bungalow, close in. Apply Box 390, or phone 3488L.

FURNISHED house, 7 rooms, suitable for two families; two ranges. Fort, near Linden, phone 3962.

HOUSES TO RENT
(Continued)

FURNISHED Houses, James Bay and Fairfield Districts; also two very nice furnished houses Oak Bay, with piano, linen, bedding, etc. Apply E. E. Heath, 1212 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C.

NICELY furnished house, Oak Bay and close to Beacon Hill Park. Apply E. E. Heath, 1212 Douglas Street.

RIDE a Massey. Plimley's, 611 View St.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED

St. Charles Street, 8 rooms, large garden, well furnished $125
Rockland Avenue, 8 rooms, well furnished, garage, rock garden, etc. ....$[illegible]
876 Esquimalt Road, 11 rooms, very modern, garden, etc. $75
Cor. Courtney and Douglas, 5 rooms, suitable for doctor $75
2107 Boundary Road, 7 rooms, handsomely furnished with Chippendale furniture and baby grand piano, very modern, garage, etc. $85
Government Street, near sea, 8 rooms, very modern, well furnished $99
1357 Esquimalt Road, 10 rooms, large garden, partly furnished $40

UNFURNISHED

1050 Monterey Avenue, Oak Bay, 7 rooms, modern $25
550 Beach Drive, Shoal Bay, 8 rooms, modern, garage, etc. $25
420 Springfield Rd., 5 rooms, modern....$12.50
665 Pine Street, Victoria West, 5 rooms, in good condition $12.50
2534 Work Street, 5 rooms, modern $12
Laurel Street, Shoal Bay, 4 rooms, 2 acres land $15
1110 North Park Street, 6 rooms, modern, just off Cook $12.50
1502 Jubilee Avenue, 7 rooms, large garden, garage, etc. $20

P. R. BROWN,
1112 Broad Street. Phone 1076

SIX-Roomed house, Victoria West, partly furnished; hot and cold water; garden. Phone 1285R.

4-ROOM furnished cottage, Cordova Bay, for the rest of the season, cheap. Phone 5339L.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—By Sept. 15th, small well-furnished house; close in; careful tenants; 2 adults; state full particulars in first letter. Box 542, Colonist.

WANTED—Furnished or partly furnished modern bungalow for middle Sept.; good garden and chicken house; careful tenant; three in family; no children; Oak Bay preferred. Phone 2320Y.

WANTED at Once—Three or 4-roomed cottage, furnished, near Esquimalt, P. O. Box 236.

WANTED—Furnished Summer cottage, Saanich or Duncan; not on waterfront, for first half September. Particulars to Heal, 661 Head Street, Esquimalt.

WANTED—Early in Sept., for Winter months, furnished house, vicinity of Belmont Avenue; four in family. Apply 251 Colonist.

WANTED to Rent—Three or 4-roomed modern furnished house to reliable tenant. Phone 1402R. Mrs. D.

WANTED—By Sept. 15, for six months or longer, small furnished house; close in; three in family. Address Box 132, Colonist.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

APRIL well developed White Wyandotte pullets (laying October) from my championship and record-laying stock. Special offer, 6 pullets and 1 cockerel, $20. 929 Cowichan Street, off Oak Bay Avenue.

ALL your poultry, livestock and other goods and chattels ship to City Market auction sales, Tuesdays and Fridays. Phone 2484 for particulars.

A FRESH cow, with heifer, for sale; can be milked by a lady. 400 Culduthel Road, Maywood, B. C.

A QUANTITY of Belgian hares and utility rabbits for sale at reasonable prices. Phone 2776L, 344 Simcoe Street.

A YOUNG cow wanted, giving three or four gallons. Reply immediately to Box 335, Colonist.

ANY quantity of chickens wanted for cash at your house. Phone 5019L

BEST prices and spot cash paid for poultry. Phone 4063L. 423 Dallas Road.

BLUE Persian kitten for sale. Male. House trained; a lovely pet. 1015 Chamberlain Street. Phone 3198R.

ENGLAND'S Fancy and table fowl, speckled Sussex, from directly imported stock; April pullets and cockerels; splendid layers, rapid growers; males mature 9 to 12 pounds. Mr. Carey, 939 Cowichan Street, off Oak Bay Avenue.

FOR Sale—Well grown weaned pigs. J. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island.

FOR Sale—Young pigs, six weeks old; ready Sept. 1st. Apply J. E. Gilbert, Sidney.

FOR Sale—Twenty pigs, six weeks old. J. Mycock, Royal Oak.

FOR Sale—1,200 White Leghorns, pullets, 3 months old. For particulars write F. Peacock, Central Park P. O., Vancouver.

FOR Sale—Collie puppies, sable and white, from championship stock. Waterhouse 2975 Millgrove Street.

FOR Sale—One 3½-year-old grade Jersey cow gives 2 gals.; bred; two to choose from. Phone 3186.

FOR Sale—Heavy grey horse, formerly belonged to Joseph Smith, scavenger. Apply to James Kelman, 318 St. James St., James Bay.

FOR Sale—Pure bred registered Berkshire boar, prize winner, 600 lbs. No further use for him, $50 crated F.O.B. S. P. Corbett, Pender Island, B.C.

FOR Sale—4 tons new hay, one Jersey-Durham cow, third calf, milking 3½ gallons a day; one heifer, 6 months old; six pigs, three to six months old; one separator. Apply to Thomas Milburn, "The Glen," Cadboro Bay.

FOR Sale—Six dairy cows. Spencer & Robertson, Metchosin, B.C.

FOR Sale—Fine grade Jersey cow, young, coming in soon; also two black cocker dog puppies, well bred. Apply 618 Dallas.

FOR Sale—Jersey cow, 5 years old, milking 3 gall.; due in January; this is a good creamer and a good family cow; very quiet; a boy or a lady can handle; also a young Jersey-Holstein, first calf; milking 3½ gall.; the makings of a fine cow, and a heavy milker; very quiet. Apply 1230 Esquimalt Road; opposite Municipal Hall.

FOUR cows for sale and two heifers. Inquire 714 Yates Street.

GOOD useful horse for sale, sound; also seed Winter oats. J. Wenman, R. M. No. 4.

HEIFER Calf for sale. Apply 450 Kingston Street.

JEFFREY & ROSKELLY, practical horseshoers, general blacksmiths. Cor. Government and Chatham Streets.

MASSEY Bicycles at Plimley's, 611 View.

OWNER living near Oak Bay Junction and upper Pandora Avenue wants party to take care of cow; in return will give part of milk; owner supply feed. Apply Box 441 Colonist.

POULTRY Wanted—Best prices paid; payment by return. Harry Stevens, 919 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

PRODUCE more food; keep poultry or rabbits. The Poultry & Petstock Journal, 821 Yates Street. 10c per copy.

PEDIGREED black miniature Pomeranian, 11 months old, $15, owner going away. Phone 772L.

PIGS for sale, 7 and 9 months, from good stock. Tindall, Rock Street, Quadra Extension.

RABBITS for Sale—436 Government St.

WE have now arranged for all the Italian prunes we require this season. Hamsterley Farm.

WANTED—Scotch terrier dog puppy. Box 492 Colonist.

WANTED—Some good milk goats, in kid preferred. M. J. Monckton, R.M.D., Sidney.

WANTED—Sound, reliable delivery horse, about 1050 pounds; must be cheap; state particulars to Box 482 Colonist.

WANTED—Good milk goat, gentle. Phone 3874L.

YOUNG pigs for sale, French, 2676 Saanich Road.

16 yearling white Wyandotte hens for sale. 2512 Grahame Street.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTO Snap—Must be sold at once. Ford 5-passenger, electric lights, all new non-skid tires, special leather upholstery, shock absorbers, Klaxon horn, full set of tools, top in good order; for cash, $400. Apply Cameron, 521 Superior Street, behind Parliament Buildings.

AN 8-cylinder Briscoe, a light car with a lot of power and in good condition; all good tires and spare; price $1,100; will give terms. Box 438 Colonist.

AUTO Owners—Inquire about National Rubber Thresher. It is a great success; auto repairs guaranteed. Shell Garage, Limited—[illegible] View Street.

AUTOMOBILES
(Continued)

AN ATTRACTIVE LIST OF HIGH-GRADE CARS

1915 Hudson Six, in dandy condition.
1914 Russell-Knight, almost like new.
1912 McLaughlin-Buick, has just been re-painted; a good buy.
1916 Studebaker 7-passenger; in the pink of condition.
1913 Hudson 5-passenger, with starter, lights and electric horn; look this one over.
Twelve other assorted makes of cars to choose from. See us before buying.
CARTIER BROS.
724 Johnson St. Phone 5237
We will buy or sell your car if it's right.

A FIVE-PASSENGER car for sale, good tires and plenty of power; a bargain, $350. Apply Box 437 Colonist.

A ONE-TON Gramm truck in perfect condition; good body and tires; price $850; will give terms. Box 439, Colonist.

Are you interested in Canada's Highest-Grade Motor Car? The Studebaker Big Six is highest in price and highest in quality. With the present embargo against foreign cars it is not possible to buy a finer car. Let us show you the many advantages of this superior automobile.

JAMESON, ROLFE & WILLIS
Distributors
Cor. Courtenay and Gordon Sts. Phone 2246

ALL Auto Snaps—5-passenger Chevrolet, in splendid shape; good tires, $725; Ford, 1918, demountable rims; new tires; like new; $150 off new price; 1918 Ford truck, chain drive, $750; 1916 Ford; like new; good tires; price, $525 1916 Ford, run only 1,300 miles, cheap for cash; Cadillac 5-passenger; new tires would make a splendid 1-ton truck; price $725. Wanted for cash, 7-passenger car; late model. Apply, Cameron, 521 Superior St.

AUTOS—Several snaps in used cars at Gus Masters', 1052 Fort St., phone 5569.

A LIGHT Five-Passenger, electric lights, etc., for quick sale, $450.00. 941 View Street.

AN Auto Snap—2-passenger Maxwell; splendid motor; good tires; owner must sell; price, $200; don't miss this snap. Cameron, 521 Superior St., behind Parliament Buildings.

AUTO SNAPS

Overland, 5-passenger; a good, reliable car for $295.00

Ford, 2-passenger; in good condition, and a bargain at $215.00

Overland, 5-passenger; two new tires; size 32 x 3½, and very economical to use. Price, on terms $450.00

Chevrolet, 1916 model, looks like new; for, on terms $735.00

Apply to
GUS MASTERS
1052 Fort Street Phone 5569

BICYCLE Bargains. Magnet, Cor. Douglas and Fort.

CAR FOR HIRE
Rates $2.00 an hour; shopping rate, $1.50 an hour.
PHILIP BLYTH,
Phone 138R.

CHEVROLET, 1918 model, will take $950 for cash. Apply Box 4753, Colonist.

AUTO BARGAINS

CHALMERS six, electric lights, starter, $650; Chalmers four, 5-passenger, $450; Winton six, 7-passenger, $300; Hudson 5-passenger, elec. lights, starter, $650; Tudhope 5-passenger, elec. lights, $450; delivery truck, new tires, $450; 1913 Indian motorcycle, $85. Terms on any of the above cars.
Timken bearings and hubs for front axle, $25. 32x3½, 31x4, 32x4 and 35x4½ tires from $5 up.
Used cars, any condition or parts, bought, sold or exchanged, by our Mr. Junkin.
PACIFIC MOTOR CAR CO.
941 View Street Phone 3336

CARS bought, sold or exchanged. For sale Chevrolet, Hudson, Ford and Russell, 912 Gordon St. Phone 3748.

FOR Sale—1913 MacLaughlin, in good repair, $400; 1913 Studebaker, $175; 1913 Apperson Jack Rabbit, just been overhauled; Master carburetor; tires all good, one spare, with rim; a real buy at $500; Ford slip cover, $25 per set; Schiebler carburetor; no Ford is complete without one, $24. Metropolitan Garage, 721 View St. Phone 2977.

FEDERAL Tire Agency—A. McGavin, 1011 Blanshard Street. Phone 3360. Federal and Goodrich tires and vulcanizing.

FIVE-Passenger Overland car, in good condition. 651 Cornwall Street.

FOR Sale—Hudson Four, good running order, new tires, or exchange for smaller car. Box 487, Colonist.

FOR Sale—Five-passenger Ford, new tires, shock absorbers, etc. Box 459, Colonist.

FOR Sale—1916 Ford roadster, in fine running order; all good tires, new axles, electric lights; cash. Phone 367.

FOR Sale—1911-12-13 Chalmers parts, Bosch magneto and coil, $65; 1912 Overland body, top and side curtains, in good condition $35. 941 View Street.

FOR Sale—5 passenger E.M.F., good tires, repainted, and in good running order. Good buy at $450. Apply 746 Kings Road.

HUPMOBILE 32—This is a very reliable car; has good tires, one spare inner; good top, motor in good condition; price, $475. Phone 4548. Used Car Garage, 1717 Cook Street.

I WILL buy your car outright, or sell it for you, no commission or storage charged. Gus Masters, 1052 Fort St., phone 5569.

IF you have a car and need cash, see Cameron, 521 Superior St.

IF you study economy these times and require the very best workmanship, you will send your auto radiator, fenders, lamps or any damaged metal part to Burgess Bros., Auto Sheet Metal Workers, 1901 Government Street. Phone 3287.

MODERN Cleaners—Suits cleaned, pressed, repaired. Union shop. We call and deliver. Phone 1887.

MOTORCYCLE, No. 213, single cylinder, two speed; $95. 850 Johnson Street.

ORDER only Chemainus wood. Phone 1879.

PARKER'S Garage and Machine Shop, 810 Belleville Street. Phone 5480. Automobile and Marine Engine Repairing. Also Marine Engines Bought and Sold.

PEDIGREED silver tabby mother cat, cheap; phone 2962L.

Quality First. Prices Right.
Phone 3702.
COX & PERKINS
921 View Street.
Winter Tops, Touring and Delivery Bodies Built to Order.
Tops, Slip Covers and Dust Covers Made or Remade.

RIDE a Massey. Plimley's, 611 View St.

STUDEBAKER for sale; just been overhauled; 4 good tires; a bargain, $450; will give terms. Box 440 Colonist.

"THE Sandringham"—British War Lunch Rooms, now open for business. 733 Fort Street. To reserve tables, phone 397.

WANTED—Ford body, 5-seater. Box 476 Colonist.

WANTED—Motor cycle and side car, in good condition, for cash; Henderson or Indian preferred. Box 486, Colonist.

WANTED—Light well-kept modern 5-seater car; state price. Box 530, Colonist.

1915 Ford Touring car. Good shape, all round. $475.00 cash. Revercomb Motor Co., Phone 4918, 923 Yates Street.

1916 DODGE, 5-passenger, in splendid condition; 4 new tires, spare rim; looks like new; snap, $1,200; 1918 Dodge, 5-passenger, fully equipped, spot light, spare tire, $1,550; Overland touring, electric lights and starter; tires in fine order; a real bargain. What have you for sale? We are buyers.
VICTORIA AUTO EXCHANGE
921 Gordon St. Phone 2740

VULCANIZING AND REPAIRING

FEDERAL Tire Agency — A. McGavin, 1011 Blanshard Street. Phone 3360. Federal and Goodrich tires and vulcanizing.

CYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES

A BETTER bicycle cannot be found than the Massey—Ladies' and gents' at $50 and $55; also our English models just in, $50 to $60. Repairing by expert mechanics. Plimley's Cycle Store, 611 View Street.

BICYCLE bargains. Magnet, corner Douglas and Fort.

MOTORCYCLES, Bicycles and Supply Store, Victoria, agents for Excelsior motorcycles; full line of supplies and repair parts for all makes of motorcycles. Prices reasonable. 654 Yates Street.

THE COST OF LIVING

has jumped another notch. You can hand Old Man Hi a stiff wallop if you buy a Cleveland Cycle. You won't need a transfer. Get a Cleveland and ride independent of the street cars. 2-speed cushion-framed Cleveland, $75.00.

HARRIS & SMITH
1220 Broad St.

TRY TAYLOR,
1322 GOVERNMENT STREET,
FOR SATISFACTORY CYCLE REPAIRS.
CYCLES AND SUPPLIES.

GODFREE THE BICYCLE SPECIALIST GODFREE THE BICYCLE SPECIALIST

DON'T MISS THIS

WE have been able to purchase a few rain capes and sou'westers at a remarkably low figure, and give YOU the oportunity while they last to buy at less than present wholesale price.
Capes, with brass fastenings $3.75
Souwesters 85c

Don't forget to have your bicycle fixed by Godfree.

804-806 Yates Phone 3794 Next Princess Theatre

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Seven Passenger 6 Cyl. Cars
THE BRUNSWICK AUTO STAND
Yates and Douglas Sts.—Phone 1936O
Five Passenger Touring Cars

ARTHUR Allen begs to announce that he has now a 7-passenger 6-cylinder Hudson in conjunction with a 1918 Willys Knight, and can assure you of the best obtainable service for pleasure or business trips.
Ride in a good car
BRUNSWICK AUTO STAND, 1936O
Arthur W. Allen
Quick Reliable Service Res. Phone 3159Y Quick Reliable Service

NEW 5-PASSENGER AUTO FOR HIRE

COMFORTABLE easy running car, fitted with shock-absorbing springs. City trips, $1.50 per hour. Special low rates for country trips.

P. R. PIKE Phone 4868L

POPULAR AUTO TRIPS FROM VICTORIA

Arrange your own party and engage the car exclusively

Brentwood	$3.00
Cordova Bay	1.50
Cadboro Bay	1.00
Colwood and Golf Links	2.00
Gordon Head Distributing Station	1.00
Mount Douglas Park	1.00
Resthaven	4.00
Sidney	4.00
Saanich Observatory	2.00

The above prices are quoted for the continuous round trip only, and for as many as the car will conveniently hold. Parties requiring to be called for at a later hour the charge is double. Special pleasure drives, $1.50 per hour. If possible, make arrangements a few days in advance.

THOS. J. SKELTON
Phone 3512 1716 Lee Avenue

Attention
Attention
Attention
Attention

WE wish to draw your attention to the fact that we are still on top when it comes to wanting a real classy Auto or Taxi.
Telephone 246

Seven
Passenger
Shining
Cars.
We might also add that when you ride in one of our new, roomy cars you need not be ashamed to meet your friends, as our cars are always polished. Telephone 246

For
Pleasure
or
Business.
We cater to both pleasure and business trips, and our aim is to please you, both with the right car, and the right service. We appreciate your patronage.

Telephone 246

RETURNED SOLDIERS' AUTO STAND
Jimmy Cronk and Pete Burick "Props."
Front of Merchants Bank
Yates and Douglas Telephone 246

CAR FOR HIRE
$2.00 per hour; $1.50 per hour shopping.
PHILLIP BLYTH,
Phone, 138R.

HIRE—Big new Winton Six, 7-passenger; $3 per hour. Phone 10280, Hall's Drug Store; res. 539Y. T. J. Cole.

DRIVE YOUR OWN CAR

NEW Fords without drivers for hire. For your holidays and week-end trips take your friends to the beach. Phone 2107. We never close. Auto Stand, 1324 Broad St.

OUR MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. Young, formerly with the Metropolitan Garage, is now in charge of our mechanical department. We are prepared to look after your wants in overhauling, and all other auto repairing.

(If it's broken we'll fix it)

EMPRESS AUTO & TAXI CO., LTD.
Garage, Corner View and Vancouver Streets

SEVEN—Passenger Hudson Six for hire, reasonable; reliable service. Call 1936O or 3159Y.

TEA Kettle Auto Stand—New six-cylinder McLaughlin car for hire, $2.50 per hour. Phone 4368. Special country trips.

DANCING

CHILDREN'S School of Dancing opens Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, September 7, Alexandra ballroom. Ballroom dances, fancy dances and Del Sarte taught. Mrs. Boyd, teacher, assisted by Josephine White, of London. Phone Mrs. Boyd, Campbell Building, from 9:30 to 10:30 a.m.

BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

AUTOS FOR HIRE

AUTOS, taxis, limousines, Cadillac Auto and Taxi Co., 602 Broughton. Cars for hire. Phone 807 and 4462.

AUTOS WITHOUT DRIVERS

A FORD car fo $1.00 per hour, without driver, to responsible parties; first hour $1.50 for less than 5 hours. See display ad. or phone 3053 for our special rates for tourist season. Our cars are in splendid order. You will have no tire trouble. Victoria Auto Livery, 737 Broughton St. Phone 3053.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MITCHELL, G. T., 610-12 Pandora—Farm and dairy supplies; gasoline engines, Massey-Harris machinery.

BUILDER AND CARPENTER

CARPENTRY—Alterations and repairs; roofs repaired and guaranteed. T. Thirkell. Phone 1792. Estimates free.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTER

CHILDREN'S and Ladies' Outfitter—Seabrook Young, corner Broad and Johnson. Phone 4740.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS

SHAW BROS., commercial photographers, 904 Government Street, upstairs.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

ARMY and Navy Clothing Store, 578 and 580 Johnson. Gents' furnishings, suits, shoes, trunks and suitcases. Overall specialists. Phone 2361.

OUR new hats are in. Come and see the new lines we are showing at $3.50 and $4.50. Up-to-date styles for men of all ages. Frost & Frost, Westholme Block, 1413 Government Street.

CURIOS

DEAVILLE, John T., 516 Fort. Curios, furniture and books. Tel. 1737.

COLLECTIONS

LET us collect your bad accounts. No collection no pay. The T. P. McConnell Mercantile Agency, 322A Pemberton Bldg.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL
(Continued)

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

CARPENTER and Jobbing—J. W. Bolden, 1616 Cook St. Telephone 1366; residence, 4498L.

WE have an up-to-date factory in the centre of the city.
WILLIAMS, TRERISE & WILLIAMS.
See us for office and store fittings, alterations and repairs. Office and factory, 852 Cormorant Street. Phone 19[illegible].

COLLECTORS

C. M. GENTIS, collector for any debts. Call 531 Niagara Street, or write P. O. Box 493; phone 2835. References, Rev. Dr. H. N. Maclean or the Imperial Bank of Canada.

CLEANING AND DYEING

ARE you particular about your cleaning and pressing? Let experts do the work; it costs no more. Ladies' and gents' garments cleaned, dyed and repaired; workmanship guaranteed. New Method Cleaners, J. McInnes, proprietor, 843½ Yates Street. Phone 198.

B. C. STEAM Dye Works—The largest dyeing and cleaning works in the Province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200, J. C. Renfrew, Prop.

CITY Dye Works—The most up-to-date dyeing and cleaning works in the Province. We call and deliver; prompt service. Geo. McCann, proprietor, 844 Fort Street. Telephone 78.

MODERN Cleaners—Suits cleaned, pressed and repaired. Union shop. Call and deliver. Phone 1887.

O. ISE—Cleaning and pressing, tailoring and repairing. Phone 2794 or 66.

CLEANING AND KALSOMINING

WE can clean your kalsomined wall and wall paper with our cleaner and also do kalsomining and carpet cleaning. The Cleaning and Kalsomining Co., phone 5937L.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

CHIMNEY Sweep—Lloyd. Phone 2398R. Fifteen years' experience in Victoria.

DRY GOODS—WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE Dry Goods—Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., wholesale dry goods importers and manufacturers; men's furnishings, tents, "Big Horn" brand shirts, overalls. Mail orders attended to.

DETECTIVE AGENCY

NORTH American Detective Service Co. Consultations free. R. S. Townsend, manager, late R.N.W.M. Police and Thiel. Phone Sey. 9154. 404-405 London Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

PRIVATE Detective Office, 312 Hibben-Bone Building. Day and night. Phone 3412.

DRUGS

LEMON, Vanilla, and Almond Essences, our special, 25c. Fawcett's, Phone 630.

ELECTRICAL MOTOR WINDING

COX & DOUGAL, specialists in elevator and motor repairing, switchboard erection, private installations. Motors and dynamos re-wound and guaranteed. Estimates given. Stobart-Pease Building, Yates St. Telephones 5352, 3752R and 3419R.

EXPRESS AND TEAMING

DRAYMAN—Joseph Heaney, office at 1305 Wharf Street. Phone 171.

ELECTROLYSIS

ELECTROLYSIS—Fourteen years' practical experience in removing superfluous hairs. Mrs. Barker. Phone 5525. 712 View Street.

EMBOSSED STATIONERY

PRIVATE Stationery embossed in any design or color. The Colonist Printing Company, Limited.

FURNITURE REPAIRING

REPAIRING of all kinds of furniture, also furniture stained, painted or varnished; splendid finishes; bamboo, cane and grass chair repairing a specialty; lowest charges. Kawai Bros., 1810 Douglas Street. Phone 3868.

ENGRAVING

FOR stencil and seal engraving, general engraver and stencil cutter—George Crowther, 216 Wharf Street, behind Post Office.

FURRIERS

FOSTER, Fred—1216 Government Street. Phone 1537. Alterations and repairs.

THE Lensie Co., 1217 Broad Street—Fur sets, fur coats and leather coats.

FURNITURE MOVERS

JEEVES Bros., Transfer—Padded vans for moving; storage, shipping and packing. Phones 2383 and 514.

MOVE your furniture by motor or team; quick and reliable service. Entrust to J. D. Williams; phone 870.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

B. C. FUNERAL CO. (Hayward's, Ltd.)—Funeral directors and embalmers. Chapel and private parlors; motor or horse equipment. Always open. Phone 2235. 734 Broughton Street.

SANDS Funeral Furnishing Co., Ltd. Funeral directors and embalmers, 1612 Quadra Street. Open day and night. Phone 3306. Lady attendant.

THOMSON, Frank L.—827 Pandora Avenue. Fine funeral furnishings. Auto and horse equipment. Office phone 498. Open day and night.

GARDENING

GENERAL gardening, pruning, spraying. Fred. Bennett, Strawberryvale P.O. Phone Colq. 19L.

GENERAL REPAIRS

BABY buggy tires put on to stay at the Lawnmower Hospital, 612 Cormorant. H. M. Wilson.

HAT WORKS

PANAMAS

BLEACHED and blocked. Ladies' and gents' made into the latest style; all kinds of fine repairing. Look at your old hat. It will pay you to have me attend to its wants.

AMERICAN HAT WORKS
623 Yates Street Phone 3073

INSURANCE

THE Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York; Fire, Marine, Accident, Plate Glass and Live Stock Insurance. Cameron Investment and Securities Co., 330 Central Building. Phone 3766.

HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

ZINC and copper illustrations of every description at The Colonist Photo-Engraving Department.

JUNK DEALERS

D. LOUIS—Bag and waste metal merchant, 467 7th Ave. East, Vancouver, B.C.

JUNK Wanted—Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast-iron, sacks, bottles, rubber; highest prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1376 Wharf Street. Phone 1336. Branch store, 1406-8 Store Street

KODAK HOSPITAL

THE KODAK HOSPITAL is prepared to fulfill your any want in photographic supplies; amateur finishing, etc.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD
715 Pandora St. Phone 5[illegible]
3697.

LUMBER COMPANIES

LUMBER, windows, doors, interior finish, etc. City or country orders receive careful attention. E. W. Whittington Lumber Co., Ltd., Bridge and Hillside. Phone [illegible]

LAUNDRIES

ECONOMY Wet Wash Laundry—Change in Prices—Owing to the increased cost of materials and labor, we will be compelled, on and after August 19,1918, to charge $1.00 per bag up to 25 pounds, and 4 cents per pound over that amount. 2[illegible] Bridge Street. Phone 3339. We'll Call.

NEW Method Laundry, Ltd. The sanitary way. 1015-17 North Park. L. D. McLean. Expert Launderers. Telephone 2300.

LIVERY, BOARD AND SALE STABLES

LIVERY—Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd. Tel. 129 and 139. Best service in the city.

LIME

LIME—Agricultural lime, analysis 99.7, $3.50 per ton, in sacks. Rosebank Lime Co., Victoria, Box 1134. Kilns, Esquimalt Harbor. Phone Belmont 6X.

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING — Lithographing, engraving and embossing. Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES

COSTUMES for hire, suitable for masquerades, amateur theatricals, etc. Special attention to out-of-town orders. Send for list. Shaw & Co. 735 Fort St.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL (Continued)

MACARONI FACTORY

LIBERTY Brand, Mother Macaroni, guaranteed 50 per cent. substance, manufactured in Victoria by the Modern Macaroni Factory. Try it and be convinced. Absolutely the best on the market; made from best Canadian wheat flour. Keep your money in the country by asking your grocer for Liberty Brand Macaroni, or Phone 5951. Plant, 626 Cormorant Street.

MERCHANT TAILOR

[illegible] & [illegible], 658 Trounce Avenue. High-class ladies' and gentlemen's tailors.

OYSTERS FISH AND CHIPS

OLD COUNTRY STYLE
FISH
AND
CHIPS!
OLYMPIA AND ESQUIMALT OYSTERS
served any style
STEAKS AND CHOPS AT ALL HOURS
OLYMPIA OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE
1209 Douglas St. Phone 1236
Canada Food Board Licence No. 10-4671

OPTICIANS

J. ROSE, Optician, 1328 Douglas Street. You incur no obligation by consulting us. Examinations free.

PRINTING

SECOND to None—The printing we turn out speaks for itself. The Quality Press. Phone 4778.

WHY send your printing orders East when you can get them done better, quicker and at the same price at The Colonist Printing Department?

PICKLES

WHEN buying pickles, remember to ask for Camosun brand—they're standard.

PHOTOGRAPHY

S. B. TAYLOR'S Studio—Have you tried S. Taylor's New Method Flashlight Group Photos? First-class work and right prices. Car stops at door. 1230 Government Street. Phone 2302.

TAYLOR, the S. B., Studio, makes this week a special one for babies. Prices right. Car stops at door. 1230 Government Street. Phone 2302.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

ASHTON & Farrow—Plumbing, heating and sheet iron work. Victoria, Phone 4763; Oak Bay, Phone 5867.

DO not let the so-called "handy man" create expense. Call a competent plumber. Allan Macdonald, 1209 Esquimalt Road. Phone 3686.

HAYWARD & DODS, LTD.

HOT WATER, STEAM AND GAS FITTING SANITARY PLUMBING

Phone 1854 937 Fort Street

HASENFRATZ, A. E., successor to Cookson Plumbing Co., 1045 Yates. Phone 674 and 4517X for reliable service.

R. J. NOTT CO., Ltd., Plumbing and Heating, 573 Yates St. Phone 2267.

SHERET, Andrew—1114 Blanshard St. Plumbing and heating; large stock. Phone 639.

VICTORIA PHONE 4763 OAK BAY PHONE 5867

ASHTON & FARROW

Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Stores: Victoria and Oak Bay

THE demand for Hot Water is greatest in hot weather. Nothing is so important in the direction of sanitation and cleanliness in the home. It is especially necessary during the Summer months when sanitary conditions are of vital importance. You cannot afford to fuss with large fires when one of our Automatic Heaters will supply abundance of hot water at the turn of the faucet.

NIGHT PHONE 4763

PLASTERING AND CEMENT WORK

J. ALLEN, Plasterer—Estimates given on plain and ornamental plastering, cement work, repairing, etc. Phone 3401Y2. 2259 Beach Drive.

L. H. JARVIS—Plain and ornamental plastering, cement work and repairing. Estimates given. 1274 Old Esquimalt Road.

PATENTS

PATENTS, trademarks, designs, copyrights. Featherstonhaugh & Co., the old established firm of patent attorneys. Offices, 1020 Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C.

PATENTS—Rowland Brittain, registered attorney; patents in all countries. Fairfield Bldg., 445 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

PAINTING AND KALSOMINING

A. KNIGHT, painter, etc. 1419 Haultain Street. Phone 5292R.

PAINTING and decorating, all kinds of art and plain glass work. Prompt and personal attention. H. Burns, 1919 Davie Street. Phone 5377R.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

BURDICK Bros. & Brett, Limited, 623 Fort Street. Phones 132-133. Real estate and insurance agents.

SEWER PIPE & TILE MANUFACTURERS

B. C. POTTERY CO., LTD. City Offices, 220 Pemberton Building; factory, behind St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Road.

SPORTING GOODS

JAMES GREEN, Gunmaker. All kinds of repairs and alterations. Make stocks to fit the shooter; bore barrels to improve the shooting. 1319 Government, upstairs. Phone 1724.

PICHON & LENFESTY, 567 Johnson. Practical gunsmiths. Phone 1182R.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

BARGAINS—Second-hand furniture, oak rockers. 716 Yates. Phone 1879.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING

SHAW & CO. (the Lancashire firm), buy and sell the highest class of second-hand clothing, boots, etc. Phone 401. 735 Fort Street.

SHOWCARD ARTISTS

MENELAWS & McMILLAN—Artists in black and white, posters and showcards. 321 Pemberton Building. Phone 2478.

SAFETY RAZORS SHARPENED

BLADES sharpened equal to new from 35c dozen. A. E. Price, Locksmith, 637 Fort Street. Phone 446.

SOFT DRINKS

FAIRALL'S, LIMITED

BREWERS and bottlers of non-alcoholic beverages, fruit cordials, etc. Esquimalt Road. Phone 212.

VICTORIA Botanic Beverage Co. Herbal brewers and fruit wine manufacturers. 2626 Cedar Hill Road. Phone 632.

SHOE REPAIRING

FOR quick, reliable shoe repairing, see H. White, 1211 Blanshard. Repair work that gives the wear. "It's the leather."

NORTH, south, east or west, our repairs are the best. West Electrical Shoe Repairing, 636 View St., opposite Spencer's.

SODA WATER

FOR first-class dry ginger ale, lemonade, ginger beer, cider, syphon soda, etc., Crystal Spring Water Supply, phone 79, 2344 Richardson St., Victoria, B.C.

SHEET METAL WORKERS

H. COOLEY & SON

Victoria Sheet Metal Works

Gutters, Chimney Tops, Warm Air Heating. Agents for the "Sunshine Furnace."

Office and Works—434 KINGSTON STREET Phone 301.

STENOGRAPHERS

THE Mimeographers (Edison-Dick process). Circular letters, notice forms, price lists, general reporting, public stenography. 11 Board of Trade Building. Phone [illegible].

SILK AND ORIENTAL GOODS

KWONG Tai Yuen, 1622 Government.

[illegible]

TIRE [illegible]—Ferguson Bros., 1015 Blanshard Street. Phone 2351.

TOYS

TOYS for the children—Barber & [illegible], 1402 Douglas St., opp. City Hall, and [illegible] Yates Street. Telephone [illegible].

TAILORS AND COSTUMIERS

[illegible]

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL (Continued)

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

VICTORIA TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE—Typewriters bought, sold, exchanged, rebuilt, repaired. Some bargains in used machines. Phone [illegible]. 742 Yates Street.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES

TYPEWRITERS—New and second-hand; repairs, rentals; ribbons for all machines. United Typewriter Co., Ltd., 732 Fort Street, Victoria. Phone 4798.

VACUUM CLEANERS

HAVE the auto vacuum for your carpets. Satisfaction assured. Phone 4516.

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

FARMERS' produce—Fresh vegetables, potatoes and charcoal, also ship's provisions supplied; prompt, reliable. Hong Yuen & Co., phone 124, 1702 Quadra Street. Canada Food Board Licences 8-963 and 8-24748.

WOOD

YICK Chong Lung—Dealers in cordwood, blocks and split wood. Wood carried in 6ft extra. Office, 534 Fisgard Street. Phones 3928 and 2180. We deliver to all parts of city.

WOOD AND COAL DEALERS

DRY fir millwood, double load, $4.75; single load, $2.40. Chemainus Wood Yard, 2116 Government Street. Phone 564.

ORDER your wood now, prices still advancing; quick reliable service. Call Victoria Wood Co., 809 Johnson Street, Phone 2274.

VETERINARY

VETERINARIAN—Canine Hospital, cor. Cook and Pandora. Phone 3922R.

WINDOW CLEANERS

HAVE us do your window cleaning; only expert men employed. Our rates are reasonable and our highest aim is to please you. Let our auto service answer your rush orders.

We have had ten years practical experience in Victoria.

ISLAND WINDOW CLEANING CO.
"The Pioneer Firm"
W. H. Hughes, Prop.
85 Moss Street Telephone 3815

TRY the City Window Cleaners, your store or residence. Phones 2251 or 2451L. F. Quaintance. Office, 631 Fort.

WATCHMAKERS AND REPAIRERS

LITTLE & TAYLOR, 617 Fort St. Expert watchmakers, jewelers and opticians. Phone 871.

WHITE, M., watchmaker and manufacturing jeweler. Engraving neatly done. All work positively guaranteed. Entrance Hibben-Bone Bldg. Phone 817.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

ACCOUNTANTS

BAWDEN, KIDD & CO.—Chartered Accountants Assignees, etc., 421 and 423 Central Building, Victoria, B.C. Phone 4295.

CHIROPRACTORS

KELLEY & KELLEY—Phones 4146 and 5454R. Office, 302-3 Sayward Block.

CHIROPODISTS

CHIROPODIST—L. E. Jones, 211 Central Block. Phone 2888; res. phone 5623R.

DRUGS

PRESCRIPTIONS accurately filled, Fawcett's Drug Store. Phones 630 and 1069O.

DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL—Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

ELECTROLYSIS

ELECTRICITY is the only safe and permanent method of removing superfluous hair; absolute cure guaranteed. Miss Hanman, qualified London specialist, 22 Winch Building; office hours, 11 till 4:30.

ENGINEERS

ENGINEERING and Technical Institute of B.C. P.O. Box 143. Meetings third Tuesday each month.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

MRS. MARTIN'S Hospital for Women 2102 East Madison Street, Seattle, Wash.

LAND SURVEYOR

BATI[illegible] Hutchinson—Surveyor, Civil [illegible] and Draughtsman, Chancery Chamb[illegible] ngley Street, Phone 684.

MASSAGE AND CHIROPODIST

CHIROPODIST—Vapor baths and massage; 14 years' experience. Mrs. Barker, 713 View Street. Phone 5525.

RADIANT Heat Baths—Massage, chiropody. Mr. R. H. Barker, late National Hospital, London. 211 Jones Building. Phone 3446.

NOTARY PUBLIC

J. O. DUNFORD, Notary Public—Conveyances, agreements, mortgages, leases, wills, etc., drawn at reasonable rates. Life, accident and fire insurance written. Dunford's, 1222 Government Street.

PASSPORTS prepared, forms supplied. H. Lloyd-Young, notary public, 1012 Broad Street. Phones 4532 and 2563L.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

DR. J. DUNLAP, physician and surgeon. Women's diseases. Suite 513, People's Bank Building, Second and Pike, Seattle, Wash.

SCALP AND HAIR SPECIALISTS

SCALP and Hair Specialists; experienced treating, and scalp diseases. We save your hair; falling out prevented. Plumb & Philip, 501 Campbell Bldg. Phone 2416. P.O. Box 1046.

REWARD

A reward of $25.00 (twenty-five dollars) will be paid for information securing the apprehension and conviction of any person stealing vegetables or plants from the ranches of the undersigned situated between Cadboro Bay Road and Lansdowne Road and near Mount Tolmie. Refer to Chief of Police, Oak Bay.

HONG YUEN & CO.,
715 View Street.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Heating Royal Naval Cadets' College and other Buildings, Esquimalt, B. C., will be received at this office until 4 p.m. on Friday, the 6th Sept., 1918, for the work mentioned.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, P. O. Building, Victoria, B. C.

Each tender must be in duplicate, and accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Chartered Bank payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 per cent) of the amount of the tender.

It will be necessary for intending tenderers to view the site and buildings.

WM. HENDERSON,
Resident Architect.

Department of Public Works of Canada, Victoria, B. C., August 31st, 1918.

Corporation of the District of Oak Bay

Tax Sale Notice

A sale of lands for Delinquent Taxes will be held on Wednesday, 13th September, 1918.

Persons desiring to avoid the costs and expenses of such sale must pay the Delinquent Taxes (taxes in arrear at 31st December, 1916), together with interest to date of payment, on or before the 4th September next; after which date, and up to the time of sale, the full amount as advertised will be collected, viz.: Delinquent Taxes, Subsequent Taxes in arrear, interest and costs and expenses.

The Clerk, Collector or Assessor of the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay are ready to receive notice from any source of the interests of those entitled to the benefit of the War Relief Act; any person having information that any person interested is a soldier, dependent on a soldier, or other person entitled to the benefit of the said Act, is requested to communicate in writing with the Clerk, Assessor or Collector of the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay, whose address is Municipal Hall, Oak Bay, B.C.

By Order of the Council.

Boost your home town by buying home products. Yes, there are Printing offices in Victoria.

STOCK PRICES TAKE UNEXPECTED SPURT

Activity and Strength to Unusual Degree Seen on Verge of Holiday—Railway Issues and Steel Firm.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Contrary to expectations based on the impending holiday, today's short session of the stock market developed considerable activity and strength after its lethargic opening.

There appeared to be considerable short covering on the favorable war dispatches and additional good statements of railway earnings, the latter group taking a commanding position. Investment transportations rose all the way from liberal fractions to a point.

U. S. Steel was hesitant at the outset, but got into its stride later, rising to 111⅝, a net gain of 1⅝ points. Allowing for the recent regular and extra dividends of 4¼ per cent., Steel approximated its maximum of the year.

Sales amounted to 170,000 shares.

Aside from another marked contraction of actual loans, the third successive reduction, the weekly bank statement disclosed no unusual shifting of money in connection with September interest and dividend payments.

There was an extended inquiry for bonds, mainly the international group, which again reflected the strength of foreign exchange. Total sales par value, aggregated $3,925,000. Old U. S. bonds were unchanged on call for the week.

(Supplied by Burdick Bros. & Brett, Ltd.)

Stocks—	High.	Low.	Close.
Allis-Chalmers	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
Am. Beet Sugar	69½	69½	69½
Am. Sugar Rfg.	111	100¾	111
Am. Can. Co., com.	47	47	47
Am. Cotton Oil	43	43	43
Am. Locomotive	66¾	66¼	66¼
Am. T. and Tel.	98½	98½	98½
Am. Steel Fdy.	78¾	78¾	78¾
Anaconda Mining	68⅝	68	68⅝
Atchison	87½	87⅜	87½
Atlantic Gulf	103⅞	103¼	103⅞
Baldwin Loco.	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜
Baltimore and Ohio	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
Bethlehem Steel	85½	84⅝	85
Butte Sup. Mining	26⅝	26½	26⅝
Canadian Pacific	164⅛	163⅞	163½
Central Leather	70½	70	70½
Crucible Steel	68⅛	67⅝	68⅛
C. M. and St. P.	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞
C. R. I. and P.	26⅜	26	26⅜
Colo. Fuel and Iron.	47½	47⅛	47½
Cons. Gas	90⅜	90¼	90¼
Chino Copper	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
Chile Copper	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Corn Products	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
Distillers Sec.	59	58⅜	58⅝
Erie	15⅝	15½	15⅝
Erie, first pfd.	33	32½	33
Gen. Electric	146¼	146⅛	146¼
Granby	82	82	82
Gt. Northern, pfd.	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
Hide and Lea., pfd.	88½	87⅞	88½
Inspiration Cop.	53½	53⅜	53½
Int. Nickel	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
Int. Mer. Marine	28⅝	28⅜	28½
Int. Mer. Marine, pfd.	103⅛	102⅝	103
Kennecott Copper	34	33⅞	34
Kan. City Southern	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60⅛	60⅜
Lack. Steel	84½	84⅛	84½
Louisville and N.	116	116	116
Maxwell Motors	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Midvale Steel	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
Mex. Petroleum	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
Miami Copper	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Missouri Pacific	24⅜	24	24⅜
Mo., Kas. and Texas.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
N.Y., N.H. and Hart.	44⅝	44	44⅛
New York Central	75	74⅛	74⅜
Northern Pacific	90½	90⅛	90½
N.Y. Ont. and Western	22½	22⅛	22½
Nevada Cons. Copper.	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
Pennsylvania R. R.	44	43⅞	44
Pressed Steel Car	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
Reading	91	90½	91
Ray Cons. Mining	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Republic Steel	92⅞	92⅛	92⅞
Southern Pacific	87⅝	87½	87⅝
Southern Ry., com.	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛
Southern Ry. pfd.	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝
The Texas Company	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜
Union Pacific	129	128⅛	128⅞
Utah Copper	83⅛	83½	83⅛
U. S. Rubber	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
U. S. Steel, com.	111⅝	110¾	111⅝
Wabash R. R. Co.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Wabash R. R. "A"	39⅜	39	39⅜
Westinghouse Elec.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
Amer. Sumatra	125	125	125
Amer. Linseed	41¼	41¼	41¼
Cuban Cane Sugar	31⅝	31¼	31¼
Col. Gas	35⅝	35½	35½
Int. Paper	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
Ohio Gas	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Pac. Mail	25⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sin. Oil	33	[illegible]	33
Tob. Prod.	79⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un. Cigar Stores	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
Lib. Loan	101.82	101.80	101.82
Lib. Loan 4's	94.24	94.12	94.24

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Dominion Government War Bonds of the First, Second, Third and Victory Loan Issue, and will make delivery anywhere in Canada without charge.

BOND DEPARTMENT

British American Trust Co.

Phone 319

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

COAL mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia may be leased for a term of 21 years, renewals for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5, George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

(N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83575).

LAND REGISTRY ACT
Section 24

IN THE MATTER OF the West ½ of Lot 17, Block 11, Ker Addition of Gorge View Park, Victoria District, Map 1078.

Proof having been filed in my Office of the loss of the Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above-mentioned lands, No. 5122 L, in the name of George Ives and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1912, I hereby give notice of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue to the said George Ives a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title in lieu of such lost Certificate.

Any person having any information with reference to such lost Certificate of Title is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this Twenty-third day of August, 1918.

J. C. GWYNN,
Registrar-General of Titles.

VICTORIA STOCK MARKET

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson)
123 Pemberton Block

Stocks—	Bid.	Asked.
Alberta Petrol	.01	....
Athabasca Oils	....	.40
B. C. Permanent Loan	42.00	....
B. C. Refining Co.	.18	....
Bowena Copper	.15	.19
Canada Copper	1.75	2.25
Cork Province	.02	.02½
Coronation	....	.05
Cons. M. and S.	24.00	27.00
Crows Nest Coal	....	57.50
Granby	80.00	82.00
Great West Perm.	....	65.00
Howe Sound	4.25	4.50
Int. Coal	.18	.20
Lucky Jim	.02	.03
McGillivray	.27	....
Nabob	.04	....
Pacific Coast Fire	50.00	....
Pitt Meadows	.13	.15
Rambler-Cariboo	.06	....
Standard Lead	.35	.55
Silversmith Mines	.09	.12
Surf Inlet	.32	....
Sunloch Mines	....	.30
Trojan Oils	.06	.06½

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Supplied by Burdick Bros. & Brett, Ltd.)

Stocks—	Bid.	Asked.
Canada Copper	1⅝	2
Standard Silver Lead	⅜	½
Cons. Copper	5½	5¾
Howe Sound Mining	4¼	4½
Mid-West Oil	96	98
Mid-West Refining	109½	110½
Merritt Oil	23	25
New Cornelia	18	18½
Tuolumne Copper	1	1¼
Pierce Oil	17½	18
Submarine Boat	17	17¼
United Motors	32⅝	32¾
Aetna Explosives	11⅜	11½
Chevrolet Motors	128	130
Curtiss Aeroplane	36	36½
U. S. Steamships	6	6¼
Wright Martin Aeroplane	8¼	8½
Cosden Oil	6½	6⅝
Northwest Oil	55	56
Sapulpa Refining	6⅝	6¾
Big Ledge Mining	⅝	⅞
Caledonia	42	43
Davis Daly	5½	5⅝
Hecla Mining	4⅝	4⅞
Kerr Lake	5⅝	6
Magma Copper	32¼	35
Nipissing	8½	8⅝
Success Mining	11	13
Ray Hercules	4¼	4½

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

A. T. and S. F. 4	80⅝	81
Baltimore and Ohio 4	74⅝	74⅞
Bethlehem Steel 5	88⅝	89
Central Pacific 4	76½	77
C. B. and Q. 4	93⅝	94
C. M. and St. P. 4½	..	80
C. and N. W. 4	88	..
Louisville and Nashville 4	83¼	84¼
New York Railways 5	20	20½
Northern Pacific 4	81⅛	82¼
Reading Co. 4	81⅝	82
Union Pacific 4	86½	87⅛
U. S. Steel 5	98⅛	98½
Union Pacific 4	78	78¾
Southern Pacific 4	79	79¼
Southern Pacific 5	91	91½
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 4½	..	94⅝
Pennsylvania R. R. 4¼	86	86½
Chesapeake and Ohio 5	81⅛	81½
Anglo, Fr. 5 1920	95	95¼
U. K. 5¼ 1919	99	99¼
U. K. 5½ 1919	99½	99⅝
U. K. 5½ 1921	95⅝	96¼
Amer. For. Sec. 5 1919	98	98¼
Fr. Govt. 5 Vic. 1931	145	155
Paris 6 1921	94½	96
Fr. Cities 6 1919	96	97
Russ. Govt. 5½ Tsy. 1921	55	60
Russ. Govt. 5½ Roub. 1926	115	120
Dom. Can. 5 1921	94	96
Dom. Can. 5 1931	91	93
Dom. Can. 5 1926	92	94
Argentine Govt. 6 1920	96	97½
Chinese Rep. 6 1919	92	97
Dom. Can. 5 new 1937	91	93
Fr. Republic 5¼ 1919	100	100½

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

(Supplied by Burdick Bros. & Brett, Ltd.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Corn—				
Sept.	154	155¼	152⅝	153½
Oct.	156½	157⅝	154⅝	155¼
Oats—				
Aug.	69⅞	70¼	69⅞	69¾
Sept.	71⅛	70⅝	69⅛	69¾
Oct.	71⅛	72¼	71⅛	71⅝

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

WINNIPEG, August 31.—The market was dull and without feature today. Oats closed ⅛ cent lower for Ocotber and ¼ cent higher for December. Flax closed 3 cents lower for October; 1 cent higher for November and 1 cent higher for December.

Oats—	Open	High	Low	Close
October	82¾	83¼	82⅛	82⅝
December	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
Flax—				
October	408	408½	402	404
November	395	398	393½	396
December	385	388	384	386

Cash prices: Oats: 2 C.W. 84¾; extra 1 feed 80⅞; 1 feed 78⅞; 2 feed 75⅝.

Barley: 3 C.W. 105; 4 C.W. 100.

Flax: 1 N.W.C. 419.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, August 31.—Mercantile paper unchanged. Sterling unchanged. Francs: Demand 5.48; cables 5.46½. Guilders: Demand 50¾; cables 51½. Lire: Demand 6.36; cables 6.35. Roubles: Unchanged. Mexican dollars: Unchanged. Government bonds firm; railroad bonds firm.

AMERICA'S ANSWER

Interesting Official Film Recently Shown at the Palace Theatre, London, First Time.

"America's Answer to the Hun" is the title of the first U.S.A. official film put out under the auspices of the United States Committee on Public Information and the British Ministry of Information, and was recently shown for the first time at a private exhibition held at the Palace Theatre, London, England.

It is a strikingly successful effort to show our great Ally's manifold activities in connection with the war. It deals with scenes in the States showing the magnitude of the nation's output in human and material strength; it displays the various phases of the transport of these great forces across the Atlantic, and, finally, it depicts the deeds of the men who have already given proof of their prowess and heroism in the grim struggle which is taking place on the battlefields of France. The film is, indeed, a complete one, and it is hardly matter for wonder that it was received with every token of approval by the distinguished assembly who witnessed the exhibition. That it is quite up-to-date will be gathered from the fact that Chateau Thierry is shown under fire. Here it was that the American "boys," as they are affectionately known, received their first big experience of war. Moreover, there are reproduced some of the scenes in London on July 4. The film ends with a graceful tribute to British maritime power, for the final phrase thrown on the screen is: "So long as Britain rules the waves Democracy is safe." Among those present at the theatre yesterday morning were the American Ambassador and Mrs. Page, the French and Japanese Ambassadors, the United States Consul-General, Admiral Sims, Mr. Hoover, Lord Beresford, General Smuts, and Mr. Franklin Roosevelt (Assistant Secretary to the United States Navy). A guard of honour of American soldiers was mounted in the vestibule.

It may be pointed out that the film was taken for the Division of Films of the American Committee on Public Information by cinematographers of the United States Signal Corps.

UNITED STATES AIR PROGRAMME SUCCESS

Liberty Motor Now Adequately Proved and Production of Air Craft Is Proceeding at Amazing Rate.

A correspondent to the London Daily Telegraph writes from New York: I have been permitted to make a close inspection of the various centres of war preparations in the United States, and the dominant impression I retain of the recent tour is that the work of these centres is now marked by "kick, punch, and go," entirely creditable to the organisers and mighty consoling to the representatives of the Allied nations who have seen them. They reflect, as it were, the spirit of the American people and a determination that no effort will be spared in order to win the war, which boche propagandists have sought very long and patiently to prove was no American concern. It seems only a few months ago when the people in the United States took off their coats and got down to work, but at the time of cabling they are literally rolling up their shirt-sleeves in a desire to make the full force of the American blow as irresistible as the strength of the hundred million people, rich, generous and recourceful, who supply the motive power. All apathy and indifference have disappeared, and everyone vies with his neighbour to pull his weight in the boat. This spirit of unity, I might add, has been dignified by increasing patriotic pride as the cables from France told us how the first contingents of American troops acquitted themselves gloriously in their first clash with the enemy. Here, as elsewhere, there has been profiteering, but the Government are taking stern measures to repress the evil: here, as elsewhere, there is a complaint of harshness in the assessment of taxes and useless red tape; but, all things considered, America, with a decade of unexampled prosperity and luxury immediately tending to enfeeble the nerves and sinews of the people, and with all sorts of acute problems involving the relations of capital and labor unsettled, has risen to the supreme hour with a spirit entirely worthy of the great American democracy.

Miracle of Construction

In a recent dispatch I described a department of war work hitherto little noticed—the miracle of constrution being wrought daily in Ford's great works, where they will shortly be launching one submarine chaser, 225 feet long, daily. Their crews are being trained on the river close by, and by the time the chaser is fitted out the men will be ready to embark. Since then Mr. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, predicted that American yards this year will turn out nearly 3,000,000 tons gross weight of shipping. The famous Hog Island yards, which sprang up from reclaimed marshland almost overnight to meet a big emergency, will shortly justify its claim. As to drafting men for the National Army and training them, everything proceeds in an orderly, businesslike fashion. As far as possible Americans are trying to adjust things to the new requirements so as to interfere as little as possible with the national routine, but they are fortified by the experience of England and know that "business as usual" is impossible. If the war is prolonged they will be not less ready than you to meet new necessities with new sacrifices, and the Washington Government, by way of making assurance doubly sure, is zealously preparing for a long war, whilst hoping it will be a short war.

Another specific case of American preparedness which greatly impresses one after a visit to Buffalo, State of New York, and New Brunswick, New Jersey, is the aeroplane production in quantity, which has recently begun. In a recent issue of The Daily Telegraph Will Irwin described why the rash promise of performance made by the irresponsible persons had failed to mature, but today the situation is greatly changed. A few days ago I was present at the testing of a huge aeroplane driven by two Liberty motors. Mr. John D. Ryan, chief of the Aircraft Production Board, a man of intelligence, experience, and mature judgment, declared at the conclusion of the test, "I am glad to say thousands just like this one are under construction, all to be driven by the Liberty motor, the best and most powerful aeronautical engine ever built.

Famous Liberty Motor

Four months ago, when a representative of The Daily Telegraph asked Mr. Ryan for his opinion regarding aeroplane manufacture, the chief of the Production Board preferred to remain silent. He is not an aeroplane engineer, and he wanted to study the entire situation before expressing an opinion. Now Mr. Ryan, with four months' practical experience and contact with both European and American experts, makes the sweeping assertion, "I have"—employing words he would never use unless they rested on a solid foundation—"thousands just like this under construction." The Germans know perfectly well what is being gradually accomplished in America's aeroplane programme, and we here believe they will fear not so much the man-power of the United States as the grinding effect of mechanical power as expressed in the freight-carriers of the air, each carrying explosives destined for the Rhine bridges, German railways, and Westphalian munition plants. To Will Irwin's words about the famous Liberty motor already printed, nothing need be added—as to its excellence, confirmed by many tests and the evidence of independent experts from France, England and Italy. The only danger has been that from the very circumstances attending the establishment of production in America there was the possibility of an irregular, spasmodic, aircraft production, instead of a regular, increasingly large output. To meet this danger the Federal Corporation to build aircraft has been authorised. This corporation will do for aircraft production just the same as the Emergency Fleet Corporation did for shipping. It provides for Government control where it is wanted. All things considered, the aircraft programme has a greater fascination for the average American than almost any other department of war preparation. The figures quoted here as to the engines constructed and the men in training will shortly be published broadcast, but for the moment one must rest content with the assurance given by Mr. Ryan that production in quantity has commenced, that America has one of the best and most powerful engines ever built, and that the establishment of the Federal Corporation will stabilise industry to an extent assuring the continuity of production.

Another Spanish Ship Sunk

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Another Spanish ship, the Alexanderine, has been torpedoed, according to a Madrid dispatch to The Journal.

German Statues Melted Down

Amsterdam, Aug. 31.—The bronze statues in Berlin of Frederick I., William I., and Frederick III., are to be thrown into the munitions melting pot. That of Frederick I. disappeared today. Three hundred statues and memorials in Bavaria, including 50 in Munich alone and a score at Leipzig and in Saxony are doomed to the same fate.

Saanich Acreage for Sale

Thirty-eight acres, North Saanich, twenty acres cleared and under cultivation, balance Alder bottom. The property is fenced, and the soil all good, with a plentiful supply of water. Immediate possession.

Price, $5,000. Terms can be arranged.

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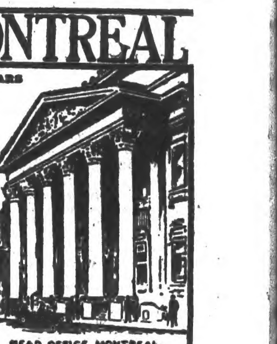

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WOMEN'S SAVINGS

Back the men who protect you by strengthening their support at home. Each dollar you save adds to the country's financial strength and on her financial strength depends Canada's power of resistance.

Don't spend on non-essentials—Save! Benefit yourself, your country and your protectors by putting your extra dollars into a Savings Account. Open one to-day. Interest paid at current rate.

VICTORIA BRANCH,

A. R. GREEN, Manager.

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Paid-up Capital $19,526,600.00
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Aggregate Assets 30th Sept., 1916 ..... $277,488,871.00

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Head Office: [illegible] STREET, SYDNEY.

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Agencies—Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of Canada and Bank of British North America.

WOODEN STEAMERS NOW OUTFITTING IN UPPER HARBOR

The War Haida is now nearly complete for sea, the work of equipping her with her engines and other machinery having been performed by the Victoria Machinery Depot, Ltd., in sixty working days. She lies in the forfield of the picture. The marine ways is occupied by the War Comox, which is being recaulked, painted and having a steel extension added to her forefoot. The War Puget is alongside the wharf, awaiting her turn to go on the ways. The War Skeena, lying at Hutchison Bros.' wharf, is also visible beyond the other vessels. Her mechanical equipment is rapidly being installed.

HAS UNDERTAKEN MANY FORMS OF WAR WORK

Victoria Machinery Depot Has Used its Men and Equipment for Benefit of Nation—War Work Performed.

Little attention has been paid by Victorians to the manner in which the city's long-established industries have rallied to the support of the war effort of the nation, but the manner in which many of the basic industries of the district have adapted themselves to war work is well exemplified by the Victoria Machinery Depot, Ltd., familiarly known all over the Pacific as the "V.M.D.'

This company, operating one of the pioneer foundry and ironworking plants on the Coast, early perceived the need for the continuous employment of eevry machine tool which the country possessed, and by willingness to adapt its plant to the varying needs of the moment has not only been successful in turning out an enormous volume of various munitions for service on the battlefield, but has been the means of providing steady employment of war service work to a large force of Victoria's citizens ever since the first few months of war.

First Came Shell Making

Starting with a plant which was considered one of the most up-to-date on the Coast, the Victoria Machinery Depot undertook large contracts for shell and other munitions which required great changes in their equipment, and also the addition of much new machinery.

With the completion of the various shell contracts and the great increase in the facilites for shell production in the Eastern Provinces, the company turned its attention to the performance of work of even greater importance to the Allies. The provision of shipping to replace the hundreds of vessels sunk by the German submarines was considered to be one of the most suitable fields in which the company's equipment and skilled employees could be engaged, and a strong effort was made last year to secure for this city and district the construction of a squadron of steel vessels for the Canadian Government. The effort failed for the time being, but with the recent return of the Minister of Marine from England the company is again taking up the question with vigor, and hopes to secure an order for steel ships which will justify the expenditure of large sums of money on the construction and equipment of an up-to-date shipyard which will be in a position to carry on after the war in competition with the other centres which have been developed on the Pacific Coast.

Boilers by the Dozen

In the meantime the fine plant was not allowed to lie idle for a moment. Orders for boilers, ventilators, engine parts and deck fittings for the wooden steam vessels being built to the order of the Imperial Munitions Board were accepted, and these not being sufficient to keep the many machines fully employed, an order for twenty large boilers for ships being built in Seattle to the order of the Australian Government was also secured.

With the work on these contracts well under way, the company found it was able to spare a number of members of its skilled staff for other tasks, and so the equipping of the wooden steamers was also undertaken.

Ship Completion Now

Tied up to the berths which line the Depot's waterfront are the War Haida and the War Puget. Hauled out on the marine ways is the War Comox, and a large number of men are at work on all three. The War Haida has had all her equipment placed in her by the Victoria Machinery Depot's men. The task has taken sixty working days, and the vessel is now ready for her trials.

The other two ships are being cleaned, recaulked, painted and fitted with their steel stem extensions, and the scene in the yards is as busy as can be imagined. It is the intention of the company to continue the work of equipping these wooden ships as long as they are available, the imminent departure of the War Haida making room for another vessel which the Imperial Munitions Board has signified its intention of awarding to the company for completion.

Next Week's Sales

MESSRS. STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

duly instructed will sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3,

at Messrs. Geo. Carter & Sons Show Rooms, Courtney Street, High-class Furniture, Household Groceries, Preserves, etc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5,

at 1032 Pakington Street, Fairfield Estate, Household Furniture and Effects

For further particulars apply to

The Auctioneer
STEWART WILLIAMS
410 and 411 Sayward Block

Sale No. 1444.

MESSRS. STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

Duly instructed by R. B. Paten, Esq., have removed his

Furniture

from No. 6 Hampton Court for sake of convenience, and will dispose of the whole by Public Auction at Messrs. G. Carter & Sons' Warehouse, 719 Courtney Street, opposite the Alexandra Club, on

Tuesday, September 3,

at 2 o'clock, consisting of:

Drawing Room—Mahogany Table, Mahogany Music Cabinet, Victrola and 88 Records, Box Lounge with Cushions, 6 Grass Chairs, 4 Grass Stools, Solid Brass and Onyx Whatnot, Gilt Chair, Dutch Chair, El. Reading Lamp; Old and Unique Tete-a-Tete Settee, inlaid with Mother-of-Pearl, up. in Persian Saddle Bags, cost $2000; Oriental Gong and Beater, Oriental Lamp, Display Table, Water Color Drawings, Picture in Carved Florentine Frame, Mah. 3-Piece Suite, Ornaments, Wilton Rug, 15 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in., etc.

Den—2 Oak Rockers, up. in leather, Footstool with Drawer, Oak Secretaire, Folding Card Table, 2 Oak Oc. Tables, El. Lamp and Shade, Ax. Carpet.

Hall—Handsome Mirror in Walnut Frame, Hat and Coat Rack, Umbrella Stand, Oc. Table, Bordered Brussels Carpet, etc.

Dining Room—Fumed Oak Ex. Table, Set of Diners up. in leather, with Claw Feet, Dinner Wagon, Dumb Waiter, Oak Pedestal, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Books, Dinner and Tea Service, Set of Table Glass, E.P. Goods, China, Glass, Ornaments, Curtains, Rugs, etc.

Bedrooms—Twin Brass Bedsteads, Springs and Restmore Mattresses, Circassian Walnut Bedstead and Mattresses, Stretcher and Mattresses, Mah. and Oak Bureaus, Mah. Chiffonier, Bedroom Chairs, Bed Table, 2 Flap Sutherland Table, Oak Cabinet, Wool Carpet, Carpet Sweeper, Blankets, Pillows, etc.

Kitchen — Refrigerator, Cooking Utensils, Lino, Pails, Crocks, Crockery, Bath Fittings, Mops and Brooms, a large quantity of Household Stores and Home Made Preserves, Hand Carved Garden Seat, etc.

Two-Seated Studebaker Car, "Stear" Limousine, cost $4000; both in good running order.

On view tomorrow, September 2.

For further particulars apply to

STEWART WILLIAMS
The Auctioneer Phone 1324
410 and 411 Sayward Bldg.

John Bartholomew

"Select" Auction Rooms, 726 Fort Street
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For Sale Privately—House of excellent, well-kept Furniture, comprising Fumed Oak Dining Suite, Mahogany Parlor and Bedroom Suites, Dominion Piano, Brass and Iron and Brass Beds, excellent Carpets, Monarch Range, Monarch Typewriter, New Perfection Oil Stoves, Refrigerator, Household Requisites.

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Phone 2272

Sale No. 1448.

MESSRS. STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

Duly instructed, will sell by Public Auction at 1032 Pakington Street, off Cook Street, on

Thursday, September 5,

At 2 o'clock, the whole of the

Old-Fashioned Furniture and Fffects

including:

Mahogany Dining Table, 6 Dining Chairs, Mahogany Sideboard, Bookshelf Clock, Curate Baskets, Set of Fire-Irons, Pictures, Curtains, Brussels and Axminster Carpets, "Lorain" Range, Cooking Utensils, Chest of Drawers, Chiffonier, Table and Chairs, Garden Hose on Reel, Planet Junior Cultivator, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, Kitchen Cupboard, Bread Tin and Crocks, Mahogany Drop-Leaf Table, 2 Sets of Sectional Bookcases, Books, Walnut Easy Chair, 2 Mahogany Chairs, Jardiniere Stand, Plants, Mahogany Side Table, Oc. Chairs, Folding Brass Fire Guard, Wrought Iron Fender and Implements to match, Tete-a-Tete Settee, Oak Tantalus, Chafing Dish, Cake Basket, Waiter, E.P. Bread Dish, Oriental Cake Stand and Vases, Dutch Delft Vase, Silver Rose Bowl, Glass and China Dinner Service, Salad Bowl and Servers, 2 Crown Derby Cups and Saucers, E.P. and Brass Ware, Folding Card Table, Brass and Glass Candlesticks, Walnut Bedstead, Spring and Restmore Mattress, Bureau and Washstand, Oak Cheval Mirror, Old English Toilet Glass, Chamber Pedestal, Bedroom Chairs, Oil Heater, Coal Heater, Perfection Oil Stove, Wringer and other Goods too numerous to mention.

On view Wednesday, Septembere 4, from 2 o'clock.

For further particulars apply to

STEWART WILLIAMS
The Auctioneer Phone 1324
410 and 411 Sayward Bldg.

WIRELESS REPORT

(By Government Wireless)

6 p.m.

Point Grey—Clear; N. W.; fresh; 29:79; 69; sea smooth.

Cape Lazo—Clear; calm; 29:80; 65; sea smooth. At 2:10 p.m. spoke SS. Prince John off Cape Mudge, northbound.

Pachena—Clear; N. W.; light; 29:58; 70; light swell.

Estevan—Clear; W.; 29:60; sea smooth.

Alert Bay—Cloudy; N.W.; 29:74; 59; sea smooth. At 6:05 p.m. spoke SS. Curacao entering Queen Charlotte Sound, northbound.

Triangle—Clear; N. W.; light; 30:14; 58; rough. At 5 p.m. spoke SS. Princess Beatrice leaving Rivers Inlet, northbound.

Dead Tree—Clear; N. W.; light; 30:17; 60; sea smooth.

Ikeda—Clear; N. W.; strong; 29:86; 60; rough.

Prince Rupert—Clear; N. W.; 30:02; 970; sea smooth. At 4:40 p. m. SS. Princess Sophia passed in, northbound.

MAYOR TODD GOES TO SEA ON WAR CAMCHIN

Launch of Fourth Ship From Yard of Foundation Company Was Big Success—Spectators Had Fine Sight.

The wooden steamer War Camchin, fourth of the five vessels constructed at the Point Hope shipyards by the Foundation Company for the Imperial Munitions Board, yesterday went down the ways for the finest launching that has taken place in the Upper Harbour.

The ceremony was scheduled for four o'clock, and sharp to time the vessel's sponsor, Mrs. E. J. Palmer, broke the customary bottle of champagne on her bow and the ship began to move.

Mayor Takes a Ride

On the War Camchin's deck were Mayor and Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Butchart, and the manner in which the hull took the water greatly pleased them. The rush across the upper harbor was checked in the usual manner, but the spectators who lined the open spaces along Bay Street and the Point Ellice Bridge had moments of excitement as the vessel made straight towards the wharf of the Victoria Machinery Depot, there being for a minute every appearance of a crash.

After the launching there was a short reception in the yard office of the company, at which Mrs. Palmer was presented with an amethyst brooch as a memorial of the affair.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

The Department of Marine advises mariners that the light and fog bell on Brotchie Ledge Beacon outside Victoria Harbor is again in operation.

The attention of mariners is again drawn to the discontinuance of the fog bell at McLoughlin Point on the 1st of September, when the new fog bell at the extremity of the Ogden Point breakwater, Victoria Harbor, will be put in operation, weather conditions being favorable.

If the weather conditions are foggy the McLoughlin Point horn will stay in operation till the weather clears.

MILK NOW REPLACING WINE AT LAUNCHINGS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Bottles of milk have been substituted for bottles of wine in christening ships at Portland, Ore., and suggestions have been made to the shipping board that the substitutions be made general at all shipyards.

The bottles before being filled with milk, according to the Portland custom, must be filled with coins contributed by the workers for French and Belgian war orphans.

TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT VICTORIA

Time of sunrise and sunset(Pacific standard time) at Victoria, B.C., for the month of September, 1918.

Day	Sunrise	Sunset	Day	Sunrise	Sunset
1	5:30	6:56	16	5:51	6:26
2	5:31	6:54	17	5:52	6:24
3	5:33	6:52	18	5:54	6:22
4	5:34	6:50	19	5:55	6:20
5	5:36	6:48	20	5:56	6:17
6	5:37	6:46	21	5:58	6:15
7	5:39	6:44	22	5:59	6:13
8	5:40	6:42	23	6:00	6:10
9	5:41	6:40	24	6:01	6:08
10	5:42	6:38	25	6:03	6:06
11	5:44	6:36	26	6:05	6:04
12	5:45	6:34	27	6:06	6:02
13	5:47	6:32	28	6:08	6:00
14	5:48	6:30	29	6:09	5:58
15	5:50	6:28	30	6:10	5:56

The Meteorological Observatory, Gonzales Heights, Victoria, B.C.

School Children—We give blotters and book covers with books sold. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited, Government St.

WOODEN SHIPS ARE FAST GOING TO SEA

September Will See a Dozen Vessels Listed as Completed Since Spring—All in Service Soon After Year's End.

At the end of this month twelve or more of the wooden steamers constructed in British Columbia for the Imperial Munitions Board will be in commission, all the twenty-seven which made up the great order will be afloat when the War Nanoose goes down the ways at the Foundation Company's yard on September 9 next, and it is expected that they will all be on active service by the end of this year or by the early weeks of 1918.

Such is the history of one of the greatest experiments developed by the war. To undertake the building of ships where the material was located but where the skilled workers would have to be either combed out of other berths or else trained to the work. To establish shipyards where all previous experience had shown they could not be profitably operated. To find equipment for the hulls from the output of already sadly overworked machine shops. All these things were embodied in the experiment which is coming to a successful conclusion with the drawing near of the end of the year.

Was No Easy Task

The letting of the contracts for the ships was alone a big task. To find men of spirit willing to undertake the construction of wooden hulls was a vastly different thing from a similar task today. Having got the vessels under way, the provision of a suitable fitting-out basin by the time the hulls began to come off the ways was another point requiring attention.

Victoria's Greatest Aid

The erection of a plant for the purpose would cost very heavily, the amount of money available required husbanding if the ships were to go into service at anything near their estimated cost and the availability of the Ogden Point piers at Victoria came as a light in a dark night to the Imperial Munitions Board.

The occupation of the great pier was undertaken at the end of January last, when the shed was only partly completed, there being still 150 feet to be built. A corner of the building was at once taken up with an accumulation of gear for the vessels, and bit by bit the whole of the structure was filled with equipment, material coming in faster than it went out in the course of the earlier days of the year, when the first ships to be put afloat were coming for fitting out at the rate of one or two a month.

A Rush of Empty Hulls

Then came the rush as the many yards began to get their ships into the water. Lyalls and the Western Canada ways each set afloat half a dozen hulls, Victoria's two yards turned out ship after ship at a rate which was alone sufficient to keep the assembly plant busy and the output of Coquitlam and New Westminster also called for equipment. Every yard was working at top pressure, and the weight of their effort fell on the assembly plant at Ogden Point.

And the weight was carried. Some comment was made on the time taken to get the first few boats ready for sea, but nothing was heard of the dozen or more ships which were being prepared simultaneously. Then came the announcement that outside yards would be awarded vessels for completion, and more comment was made on the action of the Board. But the thing which was needed was speed. If awarding ships to private yards for completion would speed up the delivery of the whole fleet, that course would be adopted, but it made no difference to the steady progress going on at the Imperial Munition Board's own plant.

Making a Great Record

One after another the ships were put into commission, and already reports of lack of speed are passing to their death. The record shows that by the end of the last month six ships had passed into commission, practically one a month since the plant got into working order, the speed with which the steamers are getting to sea grows ever faster, and there is every likelihood that the record at the end of the year will show that ships will have entered actual service on an average of one every two weeks.

LONG SAULT WORK URGENTLY NEEDED

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—Unless authority is given the Aluminum Company of America to construct its projected submerged dam at the Long Sault rapids by September 15 next, it will be too late to do any practical work before ice conditions render progress this Winter impossible, and the result will be that the company will be deprived of the facilities to produce the additional 6,000,000 or more pounds of aluminum for munitions and other war supplies.

This was the practical ultimatum given to the international waterways joint commission last evening at the conclusion of a protracted session, during which the arguments traversed every possible area of this highly-involved case.

SLEEPING IN BILLETS

By Lieut. R. S. M. Sturges.

I have met men who declare that, after a long spell of active service at the front, they were unable at first to sleep comfortably in an ordinary civilized and sheeted bed. I cannot go quite as far as that myself, but I will confess that my first plunge into the icy cold embrace of sheets, clad in only a thin pajama suit, was an awesome experience, reminiscent of a dive into a cold bath. Going to bed in a French barn was an operation altogether free from this sensation of a cold plunge, and it was some time before I could accustom myself to sheets and pajamas once more.

Some people are inclined to exaggerate the discomfort of a soldier's life in billets. I used to receive letters from fond relatives sympathising with the cold and misery which I, in their imagination, was called upon to endure on cold winter nights, while they, with shame, were turning into warm beds at home. But it is little credit to the resources of the British soldier to assume that he is content to suffer unnecessary privations without making some sort of effort to shift for himself, and I may say with pardonable pride that I have slept as warmly and as soundly in a draughty French barn as I have ever done in the most luxurious of feather beds.

Sleeping An Art

The art of sleeping under such conditions is one that can only be acquired by practical experience. My own experiences in this respect are probably much the same as other men's, and I, therefore, give them for what they are worth.

The first step in preparing for the night is to stuff up with straw or sandbags the gaping holes in the mud walls of the barn—a necessary precaution against the intrusion of disturbing draughts, to say nothing of an occasional shower of rain. Straw is a fine foundation for a bed; it is soft and it retains the heat—true, it retains a good deal of moisture as well, but every soldier carries with him a waterproof sheet as a provision against the damp, so that does not worry him.

I very soon learned the lesson that the best way of resisting the cold was to double up with a friend. This method has its disadvantages; to listen to the heated conversations which take place regularly every morning between any pair of bedmates you would think that a sleeping soldier spends his whole time tossing and turning, kicking and pushing in a continual—but of course quite unconscious — attempt to oust his fellow from the bed, and to appropriate all the bed clothes to himself. But these disadvantages are liable to exaggeration, and in any case they are quite outweighed by the advantages. Instead of sleeping under one blanket, one great-coat, etc., each man sleeps under two blankets and two great-coats, a consideration which is not to be ignored.

The process of going to bed is simple. Undressing is reduced to a minimum, but at the same time experience has taught me that to take off clothing and to use it as an extra blanket produces an higher degree of warmth than the wearing of it. I never slept in my overcoat or even in my tunic for that reason; I always took them off and spread them over me. Undressing consists, therefore, of removing tunic, boots and puttles. The next step is for the two bedfellows to lie side by side on their waterproof sheets and to spread over them everything that is available: blankets, great-coats, tunics, leather jerkins, or goat skins, and even if the night is very cold, armfulls of straw. The feet require extra attention; being specially vulnerable. For this purpose the ubiquitous sandbag is brought to the rescue; a sandbag drawn onto each foot makes an excellent substitute for a pair of bedsocks. Some men advocate the use of the great-coat as a covering for the feet and legs, using the arms thereof as though they were trouser legs and pulling up the skirts to form an extra blanket. Such devices for keeping warm at night are legion.

No Insomnia Here

But the soldier's billet is not always a straw-filled barn. Very often he lives in the attic of a house. But straw can always be obtained to soften the floor should it be required. I say 'should it be required' purposely, for after a short spell of active service a soldier can make beds without straw. He has learned in trench, dugout and cellar to sleep on any foundation however unyielding, and straw becomes more nuisance than it is worth, when strewn on a wooden floor. Each day it must be swept into a corner, to be spread out again at night—a dusty and tiresome operation which soon soils and damages the straw. In such a case it is usually rejected in favor of the bare floor.

The essential feature of a good night's rest is the necessary warmth, and so long as it fulfils that condition the actual structure of the bed is a minor consideration. Trench bedsteads of wire netting stretched over wooden frames are luxuries rather than necessities. I have seen men snoring soundly on wooden benches a little more than a foot wide, and on solid concrete floors. I am not suggesting that the soldier at the front has no longing for the smooth sheets and soft mattresses of home; on the contrary, he appreciates such luxuries as he never did when he enjoyed them, but he has adapted himself to his new conditions and by various artifices he has surmounted every obstacle in the way of sleep; I guarantee that there is less insomnia at the front than there is in England, for all its beds and pillows.

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To Brentwood Bay, Observatory, Experimental Farm, Deep Bay, and All Points on the Saanich Division, Will be Effective on Monday, September 2nd.

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Bathing Beach Trout Fishing
so as to get a change of air.

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is 2,200 feet above sea level on the P.G.E. Railway. Boat connects with trains at Squamish on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leaving Vancouver at 9:15 a.m. Round trip, $5.45. Hotel rate, $3.00 per day; $19.00 per week.

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Boats to Let Store and Post Office

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

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Fare and One-Third for Round Trip

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Particulars from any C.P.R. Agent, or from General Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

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S.S. Governor Leaves Victoria August 30, 5 p.m.

S.S. President, Sept. 6, 5 p.m. for San Francisco and Southern California; also sailings from Seattle Mondays.

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SAFETY—COMFORT—SPEED

The Union Steamship Co. of B.C., Limited

Sailing from Vancouver as under:

Surf Inlet-Skeena River-Prince Rupert Route, Tuesdays, 9 p.m.

Rivers Inlet-Ocean Falls-Bella Coola Route, Wednesdays, 11 p.m.

Prince Rupert-Naas River-Anyox Route, Fridays, 11 p.m.

Regular sailings to other B.C. Points. Daily except Sunday to Powell River.

GEO. McGREGOR, Agent
No. 1 Belmont Bldg. Telephone 1925

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I have to find with your hotel," said a prominent American visitor to the manager, "and that is, you do not let the public know what a wonderful place you have here; if Brentwood were the other side of the line, it would be advertised from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and yet half the people right in Victoria, ten miles away, do not know where it is."

Afternoon teas served on the veranda facing the sea, from 4 to 5:30 p.m.

Table d'Hote luncheon and dinner.

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We Are Selling Ladies' All-Wool Sweaters at Next Season's Wholesale Prices

—Fortunately we bought early and secured early delivery, otherwise we should be paying today practically the same prices we are now selling the garments for. In the light of this fact, women will realize the advantage of buying their new Fall Sweaters early. Some of the values affected are:

Pure Wool Sweater, in full-fashioned shape, finished with square convertible collar, side pockets and girdle. Beautiful quality and well finished. The shades are saxe, Alice blue, paddy, emerald, purple, light brown, cardinal and rose. Special value at $9.75.

Heavy Weight Wool Sweater, plain weave, finished with side pockets, full belt and large collar. In shades mustard, canary, Nile and with white and colored stripe convertible collar. Very smart and special, at, $10.50.

Women's Brushed Wool Sweater, trimmed with novelty stripe or sailor collar and girdle. Splendid grade, at $11.50. Caps to match, each, $1.25.

—Sweaters, First Floor

Serviceable Donegal Tweed Coat

Newest styles for Fall. Special at

$24.50

—Mantles, First Floor

Girls' White Cooking Aprons 85c

—Specially made for girls of 10 to 16 years who attend the cooking classes. Finished with long sleeves.

—Children's, First Floor

A Serviceable Tweed Suit for $25.00

—A Tweed Suit is one of the handiest garments for general service in a woman's Winter outfit. You can wear one on any occasion, and in fine or wet weather with equal satisfaction.

We are offering a particularly good line of handsomely-tailored Suits in the new Fall styles. A nice sturdy weave of cloth in brown and grey mixed effects. Values we believe unmatchable at the price—$25.00.

—Mantles, First Floor

Girls' Navy Serge Gymnasium Bloomers

Made of heavy grade serge, pleated from shaped band, giving the extra fulness where needed most. A very serviceable quality. Size for 12 years, $4.75. Size for 14 years, $5.00. Size for 16 years, $5.50.

Girls' Navy Serge Bloomers, sizes 6 to 16 years. A pair, $3.00 and $3.75.

Girls' Black Sateen Bloomers, in a nice heavy quality. Sizes 4 to 14 years. A pair, 75c.

Girls' Cashmerette Bloomers, in navy and black; made full and splendid wearing quality. Sizes 8 to 10 years, $1.75. Sizes 12 to 14 years, $2.00. Sizes 16 to 18 years, $2.25.

—Children's, First Floor

Strong School Boots for the Boys

—All of good quality leather, reliable and perfect in wear. A tremendous stock to choose from, with all sizes and all widths in the various grades.

Leckie's Make Box Calf Blucher Boots—A boot with a reputation for wear. All sizes, a pair, $3.95.

Leckie's Waterproof Chrome Leather Blucher Boots, finished with extra clump soles. A boot that will stand hard wear. All sizes, a pair, $3.85 and $4.45.

Boys' Box Calf Blucher Boots—A lighter weight boot, made of all leather, and recommended for those who cannot wear a heavy boot. Sizes 11 to 13½, a pair, $2.45. Sizes 1 to 5½, a pair, $2.95.

Boys' Gunmetal Calf Blucher Boots, all leather, sewn soles. Sizes 11 to 13½, a pair, $2.95. Sizes 1 to 5½, a pair, $3.45.

—Boys' Boots, Main Floor

Big Stock of Girls' Cotton Drawers and Princess Slips

Children's White Cotton Princess Slips, trimmed with lace around neck and bottom of frill. A nice strong quality cotton. Suitable for ages 10 to 16. Very special value at $1.00.

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White Cotton Drawers, with embroidered frill. Sizes 10 and 12 years. Special, pair, 65c.

Children's White Cotton Drawers, neatly trimmed with embroidery. Sizes 4 to 12 years. Special value, per pair, 40c.

Children's Drawers of fine nainsook, finished with tight knee and trimmed with dainty Val. lace and ribbon. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Special, a pair, 75c.

Children's Drawers of white cotton, finished with loose knee and neatly trimmed with Val. lace and insertions in frill. Sizes 2, 3 and 4 years. A pair, 50c.

Children's Drawers of white cotton, tight knee style, finished with narrow embroidery edging and ribbon drawstring at knee. Sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. Special, a pair, 50c.

—Children's, First Floor

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—We have a full stock of Text Books both for Public and High School scholars—as required for term commencing Tuesday. Some of the most important books are:

Public School Grammar, B. C. edition, 35c.
History of England, Symes and Wrong's, 60c.
History and Geography of B. C., 60c.
Elementary English Composition, Sykes', 50c.
Dominion School Geography, B. C. edition, $1.00.
Royal Atlas, Nelson's, 75c.
Our Home and Its Surroundings, 50c.
Lady of the Lake, limp cloth, Stevenson's, 20c.
Royal English Dictionary, Nelson's, 50c.

High School Text Books—Preliminary Classes

Bookkeeping, single and double entry, complete, $2.00.
New Canadian Reader, Book V, 70c.
Ivanhoe, Scott's, 40c.
Primary French Course, Part I, Siepmann, $1.00.
New High School French Grammar, Fraser and Squaile's, 85c.
First Greek Book, White's, $1.40.
Canadian History, Grant's, 75c.
Canadian Civics, B. C. edition, 45c.
Arithmetic, Book III, Milne's, 55c.
High School Algebra, Crawford's Canadian edition, 60c.
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New Method Arithmetic, $1.50.
Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Stage 1, Gregory and Simmons', 60c.
Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Stage II, Gregory and Simmons', 60c.
Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Stage III, Gregory and Simmons', 60c.
Pitman's Shorthand, centenary edition, $1.50.
Touch System of Typewriting, Smith's, 75c.
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Select Poems, Alexander's (1897), $1.15.
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Sketch Book, Irving (Macmillan), 40c.
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Primary French Course, Part II, Siepmann, $1.00.
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A Term of Ovid, Gleason, $1.00.
High School Algebra, Crawford's Canadian edition, 60c.
A School Chemistry, Waddell, $1.00.
High School Physics, Merchant and Chant, $1.15.
Manual High School Physics, Merchant and Chant, 50c.

—Books, Main Floor

School Stationery at Special Prices for School Opening Day

A regular 75c Fountain Pen. If bought with other school goods, Tuesday, at 25c

Archives Files, strong wooden backs. Reg. $1.25. School opening day, each, $1.00.
Special Black Covered Exercise Books, best ink paper, 64 pages. Reg. 15c. School opening day, each, 10c.
Stiff Covered Exercise Books, 116 pages, best ink paper. Special, each, 25c.
Pencil Scribblers, 96 pages. Special for school opening day, 6 for 25c.
Ink Exercise Books, 6 for 25c.
School Paints (Reeves'), a box, 50c.
Set Squares, each, 10c and 15c.
Stenographer's Note Books, big value, each, 10c.
Rulers, each, 5c.
Pencils, a doz., 30c, 40c and 50c.
Drawing Pencils, all grades.
Compasses, each, 15c and 20c.
Slates, padded edges over wood, each, 20c and 25c.
Drawing Folios, each, 15c.
Loose Leaf Binders, complete, 75c.
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FREE BLOTTER given to each child.

—Stationery, Main Floor

School Dress Fabrics at Special Prices

—Many parents make their own girls' school Dresses. They like to pick their own particular style and make it up from materials personally selected for hard wear and service.

—The following fabrics will prove of special interest to all such, for the grades are particularly good and appropriate for school wear.

—We bought these materials many months ago, otherwise we could not sell them at such low prices.

38-inch Tartan Dress Fabrics, in 10 different designs. Special, a yard, 50c.
40-inch Serges, in 8 different shades. A yard, $1.00.
40-inch Plaid Fabrics, in 7 designs. A yard, $1.25.
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40-inch Tweeds, in 8 designs. A yard, $1.00.

—Also an exceptional choice in high priced fabrics, many of which are priced below today's manufacturers' costs. Good reliable makes. Your inspection invited.

—Dress Goods, Main Floor

Boys' and Youths' Khaki Shirts

Suitable for school or work. Cut full size in body, finished with turn-down collar, pocket and band cuffs. Sizes 12 to 14½. Special, each, $1.25.

—Boys' Shirts, Main Floor

Clean-Up of Men's British Made Flaxman Oxford Shirts Tuesday at $1.50

—Flaxman Oxford Shirts are made of heavy cotton and linen mixture. Reinforced cotton, lined back and front, and finished with collar attached or neckband and band cuffs. A great favorite with working men, and we clean up the balance of stock at the old price.

—The stock represents the following:
—Butcher blue stripes, finished with neckband; size 14½ only. In light fancy stripes; size 16½ only.
—With turn-down collar attached, in light and butcher blue stripes; size 14½ only.
—Butcher blue stripes; sizes 15, 15½ and 16½ only.

About 6 dozen Shirts in the lot, and we clear them all out Tuesday at the old price, $1.50.

—Men's Shirts, Main Floor

Our Opening of School Special in Boys' Suits at $3.95

—If you want a good Suit at a very low price for your boy, let us tell you that this Suit offer is without a rival on the Coast. It's a Suit we planned and had made up several months ago on purpose for school opening time.

It is made smartly in a Norfolk belter effect, finished with flap covered pockets, plain knee pants. Tailored from durable quality tweed effects, in dark self grey, brown herringbone and blue and grey fancy mixtures. Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 years. Extraordinarily good value at, a suit, $3.95.

Suits for Boys 11 to 16. Years—$6.95

Tailored smartly from British materials in shades of dark grey, brown and dark olive. Finished in Norfolk belter style with bloomer pants. Special, a suit, $6.95.

—Boys' Clothing, Arcade Building, Broad Street

Girls' Boots Made on Stylish, but Comfort Fitting Lasts

—All reliable makes and every pair sold, backed by the Spencer guarantee for quality and service.

Gunmetal Calf Button and Lace Boots—Good serviceable grade and extra good value at the following prices: Sizes 11 to 2, a pair, $3.50. Sizes 8 to 10½, a pair, $3.00.

Cloth Top Button Boots, with patent vamps; smart and serviceable. Sizes 11 to 2, a pair, $3.50. Sizes 8 to 10½, a pair, $3.00.

Girls' Solid Grain Leather Blucher Boots—A great boot for wet weather or country wear. Sizes 11 to 2, a pair, $3.50. Sizes 8 to 10½, a pair, $3.00.

Growing Girls' Mahogany Calf Lace Boots, high cut, low heels and broad toes. Sizes 2½ to 7, a pair, $6.50.

A similar Boot in black calf, a pair, $5.00.

—Girls' Boots, First Floor

Boys' Undergarments

—Such as most boys will need when they go back to school again—especially those attending Collegiate Schools or Colleges.

Penman's Medium Weight Wool Mixture Shirts and Drawers, the kind for hard wear. Shirts have long sleeves; Drawers ankle length. Sizes 24 to 32. Priced, according to size, a garment, 65c to 85c.

Boys' Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, suitable for Early Fall wear. Sizes 22 to 32. Priced, a garment, according to size, 50c to 75c.

Boys' Fleece-Lined Combinations, Penman's brand, similar to above, 22 to 32 sizes. Priced, according to size, a suit, $1.15 to $1.65.

Boys' Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, Penman's brand, for between-season wear. Long sleeves and ankle length. Sizes 24 to 32. Priced, a garment, 70c to 90c.

—Underwear, Main Floor

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